The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXI. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866. NO. 33.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance	$2 00
Six months	1 00
Three months	50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
One square, (10 lines,) or less	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50
Two squares	1 50	2 00	3 00
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Half a column	15 00	20 00	30 00
One column	20 00	35 00	60 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, One year, $5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices, $2 50
Auditors' Notices, 2 00
Estray, or other short Notices 1 50

☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are also increased.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.—

G. G. TATE, Steward, in account with the Huntingdon county Alms House, from December 7th, 1864, to December 5, 1865, inclusive:

DR.

To amt. drawn from co. treasury at sundry times, $614 96
T. Skinner for one horse sold to him, 195 00
B. Stephens for cash received in the Long case, 22 50
F. Gross, for keeping his family, 25 00
J. Swanger, for keeping three children, 30 00
H. Brewster, for 6¼ lbs. butter, 2 70
Sundry persons for cash received, 5 32
$895 48

CR.

By sundry Expenditures for use of house, as per monthly statements, numbered from 1 to 12.

Statement No. 1, for December.
By traveling expenses seeing after paupers, 4 10
Relief afforded to sundry wayfaring paupers, 6 00
Cash paid for postage stamps, 2 47
Miscellaneous, 4 97
17 54

Statement No. 2 for January.
By cash paid J. Fleck for one horse, 155 00
Traveling expenses, 5 00
Relief afforded wayfaring paupers, 3 80
Sundry persons for house labor and sewing, 6 55
Penna. Railroad for freight, 12 61
Miscellaneous, 1 12
184 08

Statement No. 3, for February.
By traveling expenses seeing after paupers, 4 50
Relief afforded sundry wayfaring paupers, 5 00
Removing paupers, 1 50
Miscellaneous, 2 46
13 46

Statement No. 4, for March.
By Penna. Railroad for freight, 5 62
Traveling expenses seeing after paupers, 4 45
Cash paid P. Myers, postage, 3 92
do sundry persons for work, 5 25
do wayfaring paupers, 2 60
do sundry persons for repairing, 2 40
24 24

Statement No. 5, for April.
By cash paid Penna. Railroad for freight, 2 75
Out door relief in sundry cases, 8 90
Traveling expenses seeing after paupers, 6 25
Miscellaneous, 3 50
21 40

Statement No. 6, for May.
By cash paid sund. out door expenses, traveling, &c 11 65
Miscellaneous, 7 15
18 80

Statement No. 7, for June.
By cash paid sundry persons, mowing, &c., 10 00
House labor, 7 75
Peter Myers, postage stamps, 1 86
Traveling expenses in sundry cases, 4 72
Miscellaneous, 61
24 94

Statement No. 8, for July.
By cash paid Penna. Railroad, freight, 10 69
do traveling expenses, 3 55
do sending away sundry paupers, &c., 3 90
do sundry persons for harvesting, 36 39
do Jenny Dysart, for sewing, 5 00
do sundry persons, miscellaneous, 1 47
61 00

Statement No. 9, for August.
By cash paid Penna. Railroad, freight, 6 69
do traveling expenses, 8 55
do sundry persons 3 90
14 1[illegible]

Statement No. 10, for September.
By cash paid Penna. Railroad, freight, 2 95
do John Lutz, Jr., farm work, 7 50
do traveling expenses, 3 15
do sundry wayfaring paupers, 1 85
do miscellaneous, 1 81
17 26

Statement No. 11, for October.
By cash paid Penna. Railroad, freight, &c., 3 63
do postage stamps and envelopes, 1 87
do traveling expenses, out door business, 13 70
do sending away paupers, 2 65
do miscellaneous, 4 10
25 95

Statement No. 12, for November.
By cash paid Penna. Railroad, freight, &c., 12 05
do Peter Myers, postage, 1 50
do traveling expenses, looking after paup. 7 62
do miscellaneous, 1 50
22 67

By salary as Steward, 400 00
Allowances to Mrs. Tate as Matron, 50 00 — 450 00
$895 48

NOTE.—Relief was afforded in sundry out door cases, by meat, flour, clothing, &c., given out of the House by the Steward, which does not appear in the above general statement, viz:
To James Gamble and family, clothing, &c., $20 50
To Ephraim Hockenberry, wheat, flour, sundries, 25 15

Also about 100 meals were supplied to sundry wandering and wayfaring paupers, during the year. Also, were given to the same about 12 pairs shoes, 12 pair pantaloons 12 shirts, and 6 knit roundabouts.

In testimony of the correctness of the above account and statement we do hereto set our hands this fifth day of December, A. D. 1865.
JOHN LOGAN,
HENRY DAVIS,
JOHN FLENNER,
Directors of the Poor.

feb7

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

of the Huntingdon County Alms House, from the 7th day of December, A. D. 1864, to 5th day of December, A. D. 1865, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

DR.
To amt. drawn from the co treasury, on orders, $5526 66
G. G. Tate for sunds detailed in his account, other than county orders, 280 52
$5807 18

EXPENDITURES.

CR. FARM. Marked File F.
By sundry persons for farm labor, No. 1 to 7, $390 85
D & J. Pergrin, harvesting, 8, 23 75
William McMullin, fencing, 9 & 10, 27 37
W. Harvey, wagon work and repairing, 11 & 12, 28 95
Henry Myers, smithing, 13, 83 75
Cunningham & Gleim, cloverseed, 14, 26 25
Sundry persons for sundries. 15 to 17, 17 50
598 42

PROVISIONS. Marked File P.
By sundry persons, 4005 lbs. beef, No. 1 to 5, 317 34
A. Heiffner, 80 bus. corn, 2 bus wheat, 6, 49 80
Isaac Rorer, 4 bushels potatoes, 7, 3 00
370 14

MERCHANDISE. Marked File M.
By R. M. Cunningham & Co., merchandise, 1 to 4, 447 17
A. B. Cunningham & Co. do 5, 96 83
Wm. B. Leas, do 6 & 7, 100 60
Wm. Moore & Son, do 8 & 9, 78 12
Wm. H. Brewster, do 10, 61 56
Ludrick, Kneedler & Co., do 11, 52 43
Sundry persons, do 12 to 27, 250 72
1087 43

OUT DOOR. Marked File O. D.
By relief afforded in 5 cases, constant and continuous throughout the year, 1 to 5, 325 00
Relief afforded in 8 cases, time less than year, averaging about 16 weeks, 6 to 13, 187 57
Relief afforded in numerous cases, without regard to time, 14 to 38, 422 74
Funeral expenses, coffins, shrouds, attendance, &c., in numerous cases, 39 to 54, 77 04
Sundry physicians medicine, and attendance upon out door paupers in sundry cases, 55 to 59, 69 75
Sundry physicians, medicine and attendance, per sundry townships per agreement, viz: Porter, West, Shirley, Henderson, & Barree, 60 to 64, 119 75
Philadelphia alm's house, keeping sund. pau. 65, 46 58
1248 43

REMOVALS. Marked File R.
By sundry justices of peace for off. fees, 1 to 9, 21 60
Sund. persons, removing paup. to house, 10 to 20, 62 68
84 28

MISCELLANEOUS AND INCIDENTAL. File I.
By sund. persons for print. annual report, 1 to 3, 97 00
do do for 33 tons coal, 4 to 6, 132 01
Directors for sundry out door services, 7 to 21, 196 77
Sundry persons, house labor, sewing, &c. 22 to 26, 61 78
do do shoemaking, 27 to 29, 35 26
do do wood cutting, 30 to 32, 65 00
David Black, Esq., for commissions, 33, 60 81
Cox, Whitteman & Co., 1 cook stove, 34, 40 00
Davis & Etnier, 6 coffins, 35, 24 00
Sundry persons, sundries, 36 to 51, 79 95
Margaret Harris, services as Matron, '63, &c. 52, 20 00
Samuel Hoover, duplicate order, 53, 75 62
Samuel Harris, do do 54, 6 00
894 20

SALARIES.
By H. A. Mark, for services as Director, 10 mos. 106 00
Henry Davis, do do do 12 " 132 00
John Logan, do do do 12 " 148 80
John Flenner, do do do 2 " 22 00
Dr. Robt. Baird, do as attend. physician 12 " 150 00
Henry Brewster, do as clerk, 12 " 50 00
A. W Benedict, as counsel, 12 " 20 00
628 80

MONTHLY STATEMENTS.
By G. G. Tate, Steward, for sundries detailed in his account, 895 48
$5807 18

PRODUCTS OF FARM.

550 bus. wheat, 60 bus. rye, 1150 bus. corn, (ears,) 500 bus. oats, 500 bus. potatoes, 20 bus. onions, 3 bus. soup beans, 10 bus. beets, 30 bus. turnips, 10 bus. parsnips, 25 bus. cloverseed, 25 tons hay, 6 loads corn fodder, (4 horse,) about 2,000 heads cabbage, 1800 lbs pork, 654 lbs beef. 14 stock hogs.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.

64 pairs pantaloons, 50 shirts, 62 chimese, 82 dresses, 10 vests, 30 pairs stockings and socks, 4 pairs mittens, 6 prs drawers, 30 aprons, 12 sacks, 39 skirts, 16 night caps, 22 men's and boys' coats, 28 comforts, 28 sheets, 25 towels, 16 bed ticks, 12 bolster slips, 23 pillow slips, 22 sun bonnets, 5 boys' roundabouts, 5 pairs boys' pantaloons, 12 baskets also, brooms, ax handles, &c.

STOCK ON HAND.

4 work horses, 9 milch cows, 1 bull, 14 stock hogs, 2 plantation wagons, 1 spring two horse wagon, 1 buggy, worn out, 1 plantation cart, 1 hand cart, 5 sets horse gears and harness, 4 common plows, 2 double shovel do., 1 single shovel do, 1 three horse cultivator. 1 hay rake, 1 thrashing machine and fixtures, 1 windmill, 1 set patent hay ladders, 500 bus. wheat, 60 bus. rye, 1000 bus. corn, ears, 450 bus. oats, 250 bus. potatoes, 10 bushels onions, 2 bus. soup beans, 8 bus. beets, 20 bus. turnips, 10 bushels parsnips, 9½ bus. cloverseed, 10 tons hay, 6 four horse loads corn fodder, about 400 heads cabbage, about 2000 lbs saur kraut, 2150 lbs pork, 584 lbs beef, 450 lbs hog's lard.

In addition to the above the following articles were sold off the farm, viz. 4 tons hay, $40, 15½ bushels cloverseed, $105 55; 12 large baskets, $7 50.

MONTHLY TABLE.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &C., DURING YEAR.

1865.	Admitted	Discharged	Elopements	Births	Deaths	Children Bound	Remaining each month. Men	Women	Children	Total	Nativity. American	Foreign
Inmates at House December 1st 1864							20	19	7	46	38	8
Up to Jan'y 1.	3	2	..	..	..	..	21	19	7	47	39	8
February	4	4	..	..	..	..	22	18	7	47	36	11
March	10	..	..	..	1	..	24	21	11	56	44	12
April	5	3	2	..	..	..	22	22	12	56	45	11
May	6	5	1	..	1	..	20	21	14	55	45	10
June	5	4	2	..	..	..	18	21	15	54	44	10
July	6	4	1	1	..	..	22	16	16	54	43	11
August	1	9	2	..	..	2	17	20	9	46	35	11
September	3	4	..	..	..	..	17	20	8	45	34	11
October	3	..	..	..	1	1	19	20	7	46	35	11
November	4	1	1	..	..	..	19	21	8	48	39	9
December	4	1	..	..	1	..	21	21	8	50	42	8

Of the inmates in House on December 1st, 1865, 4 are colored, 16 insane, and 2 idiotic.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers, accounts, &c., of the Directors of the Poor of said county, and find the same to be correct as above stated; and we do further find that on examining the Treasurer's account he has paid on Poor House orders since last statement the sum of $5,531 42, of which amount the sum of $285 00 was expended or accounts of the year 1864, making total expenditures of 1865, (so far as paid,) amount to the sum of $5,246 42—leaving balance outstanding for year 1865, to wit, $280 24.

Witness our hands at Huntingdon, this 9th day of January, A. D., 1866.
ABRM. HARNISH, LIVINGSTON ROBB, } Auditors.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

of Huntingdon county from the 2d day of January, 1865, to the 2d day of January, 1866:

Balance remaining in hands of Treasurer at last settlement $3793 35

RECEIPTS.

1856. Solomon Hamer, Jackson, 16 05
1858. Samuel Steffey, Jackson, 33 89
1861. Wm. B. White, Juniata, 8 24
" David Lindsey, West, 118 09
1862. Samuel Brooks, Carbon, 414 21
" David Stevens, Clay, 116 55
" John Henderson, West, 234 36

1863.
Jesse Cook, Carbon, 76 49
Michael Myers, Cromwell, 96 53
H. C. Robinson, Dublin, 28 05
Henry Crane, Franklin, 548 13
Levi Decker, Henderson, 42 95
Samuel R. Douglass, Shirley, 34 59
Robert W. Davis, West, 211 03

1864.
Alexander Stitt, Alexandria, 171 88
Samuel Myton, Barree, 1220 00
M. L. Shaffner, Brady 513 79
Isaac Ashton, Cassville, 68 34
Joseph Park, Cass, 285 89
Samuel Bowser, Clay, 318 71
Daniel Hileman, Cromwell, 671 51
George W. Johnston, Sheriff, Carbon, 1650 00
Wm. Clymans, Dublin, 619 65
Washington Reynolds, Franklin, 607 17
John Donaldson, Hopewell, 297 00
John W. Decker, Henderson, 335 52
Elias Musser, Jackson, 1037 19
Adin B. Dean, Juniata, 134 92
Michael Sprankle, Morris, 950 17
Daniel Kyper, Oneida, 86 94
George Long, Penn, 775 36
Robert A. Laird, Porter, 1077 60
Jacob H. Lutz, Shirley, 1139 78
George Leas, Shirleysburg, 106 06
Deckers Locke, Springfield, 260 11
Valentine Smittle, Tell, 138 69
Abraham Elias, Tod, 175 27
Levi Pheasant, Union, 240 00
Samuel Peightal, Walker, 530 00
John Eyer, Warriorsmark, 508 45
James Maguire, West 882 51

1865.
Wm. Christy, Alexandria, 365 00
Adam Warfel, Brady, 455 00
John Gibboney, Barree, 785 00
Isaac Ashton, Cassville, 30 00
Joseph Steever, Cass, 425 00
Asa Stevens, Clay, 325 00
Caleb Kelly, Cromwell, 600 00
George W. Johnston, Sheriff, Carbon, 1197 00
James Edwards, Coalmont, 184 63
Benjamin Stitt, Dublin, 90 00
George W. Mattern, Franklin, 2639 49
David Fouse, Hopewell, 545 62
John C. Miller, Huntingdon, 3704 26
Jackson Harman, Jackson, 987 00
Adin B. Dean, Juniata, 350 00
Perry Moore, Morris, 170 00
Wm. V. Miller, Oneida, 493 21
John Lee, Penn, 872 81
Robert A. Laird, Porter, 1000 00
George Leas, Shirleysburg, 162 16
Henry C. Weaver, Shirley, 1290 00
Wm. Gutshall, Springfield, 355 00
James Coulter, Tell, 479 99
Jacob Elias, Tod, 185 00
Levi Smith, Union 70 00
John P. Watson, Walker, 680 00
Jonathan Wilson, West, 2100 00
George Weston, Warriorsmark, 1850 22 — 39068 06
Received from J. A. Nash, late Treasurer, 890 86
Militia fines received, 507 72
School tax on unseated land, 28 37
Road " " " " 11 52
Bounty " " " " 34 60
County " " " " 141 87 — 216 36
Fines and jury fees, from Sher. Johnston, 41 00
For old stove in Court room. 20 00
For old lumber of Drake's Ferry Bridge, 20 00
For rent of Court House 14 00 — 95 00
$44571 35

EXPENDITURES.

On commonwealth prosecutions paid to Att'y. Gen., Proty., Sheriff, and witnesses, $ 602 41
Constables for making returns and election fees, 471 46
Grand and traverse jurors, constables, court crier and tip staves, 1716 75
Judges, inspectors and clerks of elections, 1059 35
Assessors of the several townships. 931 50
Inquisitions on dead bodies, 48 76
Fox scalps and wild cats, 215 25
Road and bridge views, 172 50
" " damages, George McCool, 25 00
" " Benjamin Norris, 62 54 — 250 04
Blank books and stationery for public offices, 359 63
Fuel for court house and jail, 450 40
Sheff. Johnston for boarding prisoners, conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, &c., 792 40
Cleaning court house; 56 82
Washing for prisoners in jail, 5 00
Gas for court house and fixtures, 131 60
Making fires in do., 10 00
Medicine, and attendance on prisoners. 9 00
Postage for part of 1864 and 1865, 70 21
Merchandise for court house and jail, 79 09 — 361 72
Revenue stamps and money lost when the safe was blown up, 39 00
Penna. lunatic hospital for the maintenance of D. Brotherline, C. Hower and J. Headings, 363 66
J. Lamberson, bridge across Aughwick creek at Meadow Gap, 595 00
Expenses of commissioners for going to lay out and inspect the same, 14 55 — 609 65
Repairs of court house;
Cunningham & Son for putting in heater, digging out cellar, and making drain, 1000 00
Repairing coal house, 5 00
D. Black, alter'g & reseat'g court room 500 00
making table and benches, 8 00
Hoffman & Skeese, painting court house 304 25
Wharton & Maguire, for paint, oil, &c., 181 47
Sundry persons for work done, 17 37
Fence back of court house, 66 33 — 2082 42
Repairs for jail:
Sund. persons for work done & cooking stove, 115 68
Bonds paid off; Wm. P. Orbison, 3051 00
Thos. Fisher, 1045 00 — 4096 00
Interest on county bonds:
John G. Miles, 3 years interest, 180 00
Joseph Park, 2 " " 68 82
Wm. P. Orbison, 180 00
Marshall Yocum, 42 00
Rudolph Brenneman, 60 00
Mrs. M. P. Read, 30 00
Theo. H. Cremer, 60 00
Enoch Dean 18 50 — 640 32
Bounty paid volunteers, 50 00
Agricultural society, 100 00
W. C. Wagoner, Esq., Clerk of court of Quarter Sessions for certificates, &c. 126 07
Attorney for comm'rs, A. W. Benedict, 55 00
Commissioners:
John Householder, in full for 1864, 65 50
on account for 1865, 100 00
Jacob Miller, in full for 1864, 22 50
on account for 1865, 200 00
M. F. Campbell, in full, 309 00
Adam Warfel, on account, 60 00 — 760 00
Commissioners' Clerk, in full for 1864, 90 00
For the year 1865, 600 00 — 690 00
Printing for the County;
Nash & Whittaker; 293 00
William Lewis, 80 00
John Lutz, 31 25 — 404 25
Refunding orders to sundry persons, 72 94
Road tax to the following persons:
Carbon township, Joseph Diggins, 5 68
Jackson " Jno. W. Brooks, 52 11
Hopewell " John Beaver, 13 54
" " George Russell, 13 54 — 84 87
School tax to the following persons:
West township, John Henderson, 18 50
Carbon " Joseph Diggins, 60 48
Brady " S. B. Grove, 15 10
Franklin " Robert McPherren. 3 75
Cass " George L. Smith, 13 50
" " Samuel W. Funk, 28 08
Oneida " Nathan McDivitt, 29 00 — 168 41
County Auditors pay, 161 00
J. S. Stewart Esq., auditing accounts of Prothonotary, Reg. & Rec., &c. 5 00
Commissioners' expenses in holding appeals, 125 00
Commissioners, and Clerk for military services, 30 00
Redemption money paid out, 113 51
Relief to soldiers families, 9697 00
Paid Treasurer of Huntingdon Co., Poor House, 5531 42
Paid State Treasurer out of the county funds, to liquidate the debt of the county to the State, which had been accumulating for many years. 8020 68
Treasurer's commissions on State funds paid to the State treasurer not allowed by the Auditor General, 243 13
Treasurer's commissions on $82194 59, at 1½ per cent. 1232 91
Balance in Treasurer's hands, 1678 73
$44571 35

In testimony whereof we hereunto subscribe our names:
JOHN HOUSEHOLDER, JACOB MILLER, ADAM WARFEL. } Com's.

We the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn according to law, report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the accounts of David Black, Esq., Treasurer of the county. and the orders of the Commissioners and receipts for the same for and during the [illegible]st year, and find a balance remaining in the hands of D[illegible]ck, Esq., Treasurer, of one thousand six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and seventy-three cents.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' office in the borough of Huntingdon, the 19th of January, 1866.
ABRM. HARNISH, LIVINGSTON ROBB, MILTON SANGREE, } Auditors.

OUTSTANDING BALANCES

Due at the settlement with the Auditors, for the year 1865.

COLLECTORS NAMES. TWP.	COUNTY.	STATE.	SPEC'L.	MIL.
1855. John Smith, Barree,	$	$128 69	$	$
1857. W. Johns, Cromwell		17 62		
1858. Sam. Steffey, Jackson	47 57			
1859. A. Harrison, Hunt'n.	891 94	734 10		
1860.				
*Isaac Wolverton, Brady	195 56	129 06		9 73
Jesse Cook, Carbon	200 25	97 23		22 50
†John B. Weaver, Hope'll.		285 41		
1862.				
Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	4 47	47		1 80
W. F. Flenner, Henderson	1 89			
1863.				
Jesse Cook, Carbon	26 66			66 50
Levi Decker, Henderson	3 62			10
1864.				
†Saml. Myton, Barree	182 75	73 66	15 50	53 00
George W Johnston, Carbon	140 32	42 41	19 09	24 20
*Wm. Clymans, Dublin	28 48	25 03	0 69	10 50
John Donaldson, Hopewell	514 56	177 55	40 59	30 50
Elias Musser, Jackson				30 05
Jacob H. Lutz, Shirley	461 29	9 32	57	
†Levi Pheasant, Union	91 65	3 92	11 28	20 45
Samuel Peightal, Walker	149 46	30 72	15 78	9 48
James Maguire, West	299 07			42 75
1865.				
Wm. Christy, Alexandria	183 92	66 27	6 70	18 05
†Adam Warfel, Brady	1002 95	250 43	63 59	20 90
†Joseph Gibboney Barree	1087 66	282 39	69 79	30 88
†Isaac Ashton, Cassville	110 56	37 72	8 35	6 00
†Joseph Stever, Cass	240 62	11 43	23 28	7 50
†Asa Stevens, Clay	375 32	83 90	23 62	14 73
†Caleb Kelley, Cromwell	769 23	203 67	43 40	5 70
Geo. W Johnston, Carbon	360 60	53 87	36 07	29 93
*James Edwards, Coalmont	24 01			
†Benjamin Stitt, Dublin	595 93	172 12	37 90	16 15
†Geo W. Mattern, Franklin	1074 69	177 53	33 71	40 85
†Daniel Foure, Hopewell	446 86	113 34	41 18	20 43
†John Decker, Henderson	699 27	186 91	37 52	
†John C. Miller, Hunting'n	843 35	266 91	65 04	58 43
†Jackson Harman, Jackson	978 54	253 70	70 72	33 28
*A. B. Dean, Juniata	82 32	47 68	8 20	8 05
†Perry Moore, Morris	1557 06	498 35	99 94	25 00
†John Lee, Penn,	347 69	127 54	26 59	34 68
*Robt. A. Laird, Porter	1681 85	450 30	67 83	26 50
*George Leas, Shirleysburg	150 13	29 73	8 47	4 75
†Henry C. Weaver, Shirley,	1099 44	302 83	94 27	31 83
†Wm. Gutshall, Springfield,	176 87	67 87	14 81	13 78
†Jacob Elias, Tod	700 45	193 44	35 01	39 00
†Levi Smith, Union.	587 25	169 41	33 43	47 00
†Joseph P. Watson, Walker,	502 55	121 07	44 62	18 53
†Jonathan Wilson, West,	1302 53	268 54	89 79	38 48
*Geo Weston, Warriormark,	782 75	120 38	74 91	33 73

* Since paid in full.
† Since paid in part.

Given under the seal of the Commissioners' office, January, 1866.
JOHN HOUSEHOLDER, JACOB MILLER, ADAM WARFEL, Commissioners.
H. W. MILLER, Clerk.

PROF. J. H. M'ENTYRE'S GREAT REMEDY,

THE

INDIAN COMPOUND

Internal and External Medicine,

WILL CURE:

☞ Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
☞ Headache and Earache in three minutes.
☞ Toothache in one minute.
☞ Neuralgia in five minutes,
☞ Sprains in twenty minutes,
☞ Sore Throat in ten minutes,
☞ Cholic and Cramp in five minutes,
☞ Rheumatism in one day,
☞ Pain in the Back or Side in ten minutes,
☞ Bad Coughs or Colds in one day,
☞ Fever and Ague in one day.
☞ Cures Deafness, Asthma, Piles,
☞ Bronchitis Affections, Dyspepsia,
☞ Inflammation of the Kidneys, Erysipelas,
☞ Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart.

Keep it in your Families—Sickness comes when least expected.

I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the fact that I cure, free of charge, all these complaints whenever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain. I do not ask you to buy before you are certain of its efficiency. If you have an ache or pain, it is warranted to do all it purports on the label; otherwise the money will be refunded.

I do not propose to cure *every* disease—only a class named by my directions. My liniment operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore, appliable, to the cure or natural restorative of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids.

Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other swellings in incredible short time, *without any possible danger from its use* under any possible circumstances.

This is an internal and external medicine—composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints if we only knew what they were.

This has been a great study with the Medical Faculty for many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what proportions to use.

J. H. McENTYRE, Proprietor, Reading, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

McENTYRE'S

DANDELION PILLS,

For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered Stomach, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness of the Head, Weakness of Sight, Windy Ailments, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood, Blotches or Eruptions of the Body, Gravel, Worms, &c., &c. Sold at 25 cents per box.

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WORM DESTROYER!

This infallible medicine is warranted to expel worms in all cases and may be given to children of all ages, as they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.

☞ Can be had at Lewis' Book store, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. VENARD'S

STAR MAGIC LINIMENT

CURES

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
TOOTHACHE,
HEADACHE,
DIPTHERIA, or SORE THROAT,
CRAMPS, or
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
SPRAINS,
and DIARRHŒA.

SOLE AGENT,
SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Price Fifty Cents.
Price One Dollar.

☞ Agents Wanted to sell the above throughout the Country.

Huntingdon, Oct. 25, 1865.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

[For the Globe.]

LET US NOT MURMUR.

IMPROMPTU.

Man's life here on earth is a checkered career,
A mixture of sorrow, of joy and of fear;
Each day that he lives adds some care to his breast,
Or with blissful emotion his heart it is blest.

Though troubles encompass and dark is the way,
To the Giver of good let us constantly pray.
With faith to believe all clouds He'll dispel;
God says—for the Christian all things shall be well.

Now, free from our murmurs, let us bear with our lot,
And gratefully thank Him, for why should we not?
For much good we receive and so little deserve,
The bright future He doth for his people reserve.

And then, when our griefs and trials are over,
Together we'll meet on that heavenly shore;
There with those who are freed from the thraldom of [woe
Our praises eternal on God we'll bestow.

[For the Globe.]

HUNTINDON KOUNTY,
Stait of Ponsilvaneah,
Annie Dominio, 1866. }

We got in Huntindon plenty time for supper. Thay say sumtimes thay git in in time for dinner; may be they doos. A sity feller told me they dined bout sevin P M in the sity of Filydelfia—well we got in about his dinner time. I wished he traveled on a fashunable rode, it wood be so convenient for him. May be he lied about that dinner time cos he was a sailsman fur sum shop in the sity, and they don't allers tell the strick truth—not if a lie had a greenback for an appendage.—O, no, them fellers is pretty airy and very sassy, plenty oil on thair hare, and not mutch in thair pockits, xcept sampills of calerco, or tea and sirrup.

Well, arter hidin my nurishment I strolled round Huntindon, and lukly, or unlukly as the seaquill will show, I met a yung feller wot makes his livin wastin ink. He's pooty kute, wairs a pare of died wiskers, and shiny boots, an grinns werry nice, shows his teath wen he grins, and always shakes yure hand mutch warmly; he's werry sweet among the wimmin, an as those sity gals like good teath, good smilin and died wiskers, he's nesesarily a favrite. Him and me has been quite intemate, an wen he can git nobody else to go with, he will go with me.

"Let's lick-er," ses he.

"Yer wife!" sez I. I was sorry I said that; I had forgot my last goak and its punishment.

"That's good," sez he.

I felt releaved. "Cum down and see the first man—Adam." Well, we saw him and administered unto ourselves sum gin and swetenin.

"Me blossom," sez he, "does that agree with yure holesum?"

I winked, them glasses was agin jinned and swetened—agin did it seak a restin place—agin did it do it an agin; then we tuck a glass of plane gin and went out. We walked a little an sez ink to me,

"Let's see em play billiards."

"Well, lets," sez I. "I never seed em play billiards, but I'd lets."

Well we went to a rume brilliantly lited with gas, and fellers sitin round smokin and talkin, and in senter of room was a tabil with a rim round it, and holes in all the corners and a hole about the middle of it on each side and kivered with green paint, and thair were two men with thair cotes off and long poles inn thair hands a punchin round balls; 2 of em was red, and them they called reds, an 2 of em was wite and each of them fellers called em "my balls," and they stuck the red ones on black marks, and poked the wite ones at em, and them fellers got in all the foolishest shapes I ever did see—now one of them lay upon the tabil and pushed and pushed and all at once he struc the red one and the other red un, and sez he "That's three."

I knoed better, for he only struk 2, but I sed nuthin. The other feller sez "correct" and I wondered if he wasn't drunk.

Then the other feller stuk his leg out strate, and my food recepticklo was too nere and he put it thare to rest an poked me rite in the eye with his pole.

"Darn yu, yu spiled mi shot," sez he

"Well," sez I, "you made 3 cos you struc me twice."

With that he larfed and sez he, "I never quarrel with a fool."

"Yer rite," sez I, "or yu wood hav left yourself long ago."

Well he went on a pokin and every time he poked em together he stuc his pole among a bunch of buttons and sorted out all he wanted; thay said a heap about "scratchin," "caromin," "runs," "pockits," &c. Twas so interestin I was about goin into the arms of Morpheus when Ink says,

"Tis 2 long atween drinks."

"Yure hed's level," sez I. (I don't kno wot that menes but a small boy told me mine was."

So we went down an looked at sum more gin an more swetenin. Then I saw a sine sayin "Beer sold here." I was told beer was very good and not toxicatin—took mutch of it—felt very lively—knew evrybody—Ink new evrybody—evrybody new us—evrybody drank with us—we drank with everybody—we paid for all the licker—and evrybody thot we was "bully boys." I was full of laff, Ink choked with laff, choked so mutch once that his beer came up to see wot was the matter, an fell unto the floor. My cap was so merry it woodnt stay on my hed, but kept a getin on the floor, and I got down to keep it from hurtin itself.—Then Ink borrored sum feller's arm to see him hum. Then he was a tryin to use a cud of tobacco on the wall to hang his hat on, but it woodnt stick. Then the door got into my way, the chare tried a country dance with me, and I tried not to get into its way but it seaked a disturbance and borrored my legs and loaned em to the floor.—Well, I saw Ink tryin to light his sigar with a piece of red flannel. I think "sumting was te matter mit his hed;" tried to tell him so but my tong was so miserable tired it woodn't wag an inch. Phinegan, Phinegan, I must see Phinegan. Thus did I think.

Sez I, "Gemmen be kind enuff (hic) to take that door (hic) from out of my way." With that some man lent me a cuple hands, but that miserable dore came directly at me and struk me violently on the nose. I sat down and looked at it, an crauled out to keep it from seein me. Then I got up and then the pavement indooced me to rest my bed upon its broad basis. I did so and for a minnit studied stronomy—saw all the hevenly bodies goin thru jig steps, and a pitchin into a free fite. I tried to remonstrate with them and at last they stopped. I must a rested uncomfortable, for my cap woodn't go on, owin to the enlargement of my bumps, and sum cuss has put red paint all over my hare. Then a lamp post wanted me to stay with him. I had enuff of quarrelin, so I seezed the old feller round the waste and asked him about his mother, an wether his father was as lite as ever, an if his sister hed red the mancipashun proclamashun, an if he was goin to vote for Cessna or the other side of "Jordan." Then he got mad and threw me down.

Sez I, "Old lite-em-to-bed, if you weren't so mutch older than me, I'd, I'd"—but I tell you, Mr. Editer, I hed found "discretion the better part of valor," so I sed nothin, but closed my eyes and contemplated my position, an wundered how enny one cud dout the world's bein round. Wy I felt it a goin and a goin, and I tried hard to hold on so as I shouldnt be rolled off into space.

Bye an bye a culered man borrored my cote coller, and I went with it to keep it from bein lost; he put me on a barrer with a ded man as I thought, but it was only Ink who had been gettin sick and giving employment to the womin who washes for him. Well, we was highsted into a bed and still the world rolled on, and I praid that Parson Sleek might be as I was—that inspiration mite feller and the world be lectrified

Thus endeth the fust chapter.

WERDANT JEEMES.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

How to Saddle a Colt.

The annexed anonymous suggestions as to the saddling of a colt, appears to be so judicious as to prove useful generally.

"Let the stirrup-strap be tied up in loose knots to make them short, and prevent them from flying about and hitting him. Double up the skirts and take the saddle under your right arm. When you get him, rub him gently with the hand, then raise the saddle slowly until he can see it and smell it. Now let down the skirts and rub them gently against his neck, the way the hair lies, getting it a little farther back each time, until you can ship the saddle over his shoulders on his back. Shake it with your hand, moderately at first, and in a few minutes you can move it about over his back as much as you please, and take it off, and throw it on again, without his paying much attention to it. Having accustomed him to the saddle, you may fasten the girth. This requires caution at first, as the colt is often frightened when he feels the girth drawing the saddle and making it fit tight on his back. On this account the girth should draw only so tight at first as to just hold the saddle. After moving him a little with the saddle in this condition, the girth may be drawn as tight as you choose. The animal may now be walked about the stable a few times, your right arm resting on the saddle, and your left holding the reins on each side of the neck, and guiding him as you wish. In this way he will soon become accustomed to the saddle and the bridle, and you can turn him about or stop him at pleasrue."

[For the Globe.]

Temperance Societies.

SELECTED BY W. S. S.

In the present day, the appetite for strong drink is not only deeply rooted, but widely spread. It extends its baneful influence to persons of all ranks and conditions. It presents a most serious obstacle to the diffusion of education. It is a deadly enemy to friendly intercourse and social relations. It is no less injurious in its effects on religious welfare. Need we wonder then that public attention is drawn to this subject.

Intemperance, whether we view it in relation to the moral, intellectual, social, or religious condition of man, is of deep and paramount importance.—On no subject, perhaps, does so much ignorance prevail. The nature and effects of inebriating liquors are little understood. The flood gates of intemperance, being once opened, the stream of sensual indulgence has, from age to age, been suffered to roll on, until with its accumulating energies it threatens to inundate the world with wretchedness and wo.

The operations of temperance societies, fortunately for mankind, have in some degree contributed to do away with this lamentable delusion. The institution of Temperance societies demands our serious consideration, not only as a means of *self-preservation,* but also from its paramount importance, as a measure calculated to ensure the *safety of our families,* and the *welfare and happiness of future generations.* Sensual temptations, in connection with the pernicious and enslaving usages of intemperance, so prevalent in this country, reduce thousands to the verge of eternal ruin. The poet remarks:

"He who can guard 'gainst the low baits of sense,
Will find temptation's arrows hurtless strike
Against the brazen shield of Temperance,
For 'tis the inferior appetites enthral
The man, and quench the immortal light within him.
The senses take the soul an easy prey,
And sink the imprisoned spirit into brute.

The fundamental principles of Temperance Societies are included in the great laws of *Christian charity and self-preservation.* They are, indeed, the offspring and a noble exemplification of that first principle of Christianity, so beautifully described and admirably illustrated by St. Paul, under the name of *agapa,* the true meaning of which is *benevolence or love.* In reference to this celebrated and primary Christian virtue, the apostle Paul declares that it is our duty both by precept and example to "consider one another, to provoke unto love and to good works," and which St. James describes as "pure and peaceable, full of mercy and good fruits."

Objections are not unfrequently urged against the institution of Temperance Societies, on the ground that there is no *Scriptural command* for abstinence of this kind; and that to propound this remedy for intemperance is to propose a scheme which in fact supersedes and derogates from the character of the Gospel, and endeavors to impose upon mankind restraints which God does not either require at our hands, or authorize in his holy Word. The Christian reader will readily perceive the fallacy of these popular objections. The Gospel is acknowledged by all to be the only means of salvation; the word of God, however, nowhere prohibits the employment of subordinate means to remove those unnatural obstacles to its reception which so universally prevail in the present day. In no part of the Scriptures is there found a command for the habitual and dietetic use of intoxicating liquors. In many parts of the sacred book are found decisive proofs of Divine approbation of those who abstain from their use. The Scriptures contain no specific commands in relation to many evils which the pure principles of Divine inspiration can by no means tolerate. Among these may be included theatrical entertainments, gambling, and other sinful amusements, some of which obstructed the diffusion of Christianity in the time of St. Paul. Ferocious exhibitions of gladiatorial skill took place in the city of Rome at the time St. Paul wrote his Epistle to the Romans, and yet no literal condemnation of this practice is to be found in the writings of that Apostle.

Many eminently useful institutions are in operation in the present day as auxiliaries to the Gospel, for which there is no direct command in the Bible; who, however, in this age of sacred light, would on this account condemn or prohibit the formation of Bible and Missionary societies, Sabbath Schools, and other similar establishments? These subordinate institutions, indeed, are distinguished manifestations of the essence of Christianity—which teaches us not only to "deny ungodliness and worldly lusts, and to live soberly, righteously and godly" ourselves, but also to do our utmost to promote the temporal happiness and eternal welfare of our fellow creatures.

The Gospel is adequate to remove the vice of intemperance; its principles, however, have not hitherto been brought to bear upon the evil. The remonstrances and denunciations of Christian teachers have almost invariably been directed against the drunkard, while the *source or sources* of the evil have been either partially or altogether overlooked and neglected. Let Christian temperance be advocated from our pulpits, and in our various religious institutions, and, doubtless, ere long the vice of intemperance with all its attendant evils, will be removed from our land.

"In our world death deputes
Intemperance to do the work of age;
And hanging up the quiver Nature gave him,
As *slow of execution,* for dispatch
Sends forth licensed butchers; bids them slay
Their sheep (the silly sheep they fleeced before,)
And toss him twice ten thousand at a meal.
O! what heaps of slain
Cry out for vengeance on us!"

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JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The First Baby.

By the Rev. Mr.———, J. W. C. to C. E. G., only daughter, &c. "No cards."

We didn't say no baby? I have one of those interesting animals at my house. It came when it rained like the devil; dark as pitch, and my umbrella at the store, no cars running. The doctor lived five miles due West, and the nurse six miles due East; and when I got home to the bosom of my family, the condensed milkman was at the next door. It's a funny little chap, that baby; Solferino color, and the length of a Bologna sausage. Cross? I guess not. Um, um; it commenced chasing me down the pathway of life just when muslin, linen, and white flannel were the highest they had been since Adam built a hen house for Mrs. Eve's chickens. The doctors charge two dollars a squint, four dollars a grunt, and on account of the scarcity of rain in the country, take what is left in a man's pocket, no discount for cash, and send bill for ballance January 1st. A queer little thing is that baby; a speck of a nose like a wart; head as bald as a squash, and no place to hitch a waterfall; a mouth just suited to come the gum game and chew milk. Oh crackee! you should hear her sing. I have bumped it, stuffed my fur cap down its throat, given it the smoothing irons to play with; but that little red lump that looks as if it couldn't hold blood enough to keep a mosquito from fainting, persists in yelling like thunder. It shows a great desire to swallow its fists, and the other day they dropped down its throat, and all that prevented their going clean through was the crook in its elbows. It stopped its music and I was happy for one and a half minutes.

It's a pleasant thing to have a baby in the house—one of your belly-ache kind. Think of the pleasures of a father, in deshabille, trembling in the midnight hour, with his warm feet upon a square yard of cold oil cloth, dropping paregoric in a teaspoon, by moonlight, the nurse thumping on the door, the wife of your bosom shouting "hurry," and the baby yelling till the frescoe drops from the ceiling. It's a nice time to think of dress-coats, pants, ties and white kids. Shades of departed cocktails, what comfort! what a picture for an article in Plaster Paris! Its mother says darling is troubled with wind on the stomach; it beats all the wind instruments you ever heard of. I have to get up in the cold and shiver while the milk warms; it uses the bottle. I have a cradle with the representation of a miraculous soothing syrup bottle on the dash board. I tried to stop its breath the other night; it was no go; I rocked it so hard I missed stays, and sent it slap clear across the room, upsetting a jar of preserves. It didn't make any noise, then! Oh, no! Its mother says, only wait till it gets bleached, (its been vaccinated), and old enough to crawl about and feed on pins. Yes, I am going to wait. Won't it be delightful? John, run for the doctor, sis has fell in the slop pail and is choking with a potato skin; sis has fell down stairs; sis has swallowed the tack hammer; shows signs of the mumps, croop, whooping cough, small pox, colic, dysentery, cholera infantum, or some other darn thing to let the doctor take the money laid by for my winter's corn beef; and all this comes of my shampooing and curling my hair, wearing nice clothes and looking handsome, going a courting and making my wife fall in love and marry me.

ELOQUENCE OF ANDREW JOHNSON.—The following is one of the most truly eloquent passages ever spoken. It is from a speech addressed by Andrew Johnson, in April, 1864, to a mass meeting of the people of Knoxville and vicinity: "My countrymen! my heart yearns towards you, and I am one of you. I have climbed yonder mountain, rock ribbed and glowing in sunshine, in whose gorges, in whose caverns, your sons hunted like wild beasts, have fallen to rise no more. I do not speak of these things to draw your tears. It is not time for tears, but for blows. I speak of them that I may fit your arms for unconquerable fight. And I speak of them because the mountains seem to talk to me. My house is among the mountains, and though it is not far away, I cannot go to it. It is the place where I met and loved her who is the mother of my children. Do I not love these mountains? And if liberty is to expire, if freedom is to be destroyed, if my country in all its length and breadth is to tremble beneath the oppressor's tread, let the flag, the dear old flag, the last flag, be planted on yon rocky heights, and upon it let there be this inscription: 'Here is the end of all that is dear to the heart and sacred to the memory of man!'"

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 14, 1866.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—By a young man who is a practical printer, and who has had considerable experience as an editor, to purchase a one half interest in a good, paying country newspaper, of Union proclivities. Best of references given and required. Address, stating particulars, etc., etc.,

T. W.,
"Globe Office," Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The members of the Union County Committee, will assemble at the Franklin House, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday the 20th day of February inst., for the purpose of sending delegates to represent this district, in the Union State Convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 7th day of March next. As this is an important meeting it is hoped a full attendance of the members will be present.

A. H. BAUMAN,
Chairman Union Co. Committee.

Mapleton, Feb. 2, 1866.

The following are the members of the Committee:

A. H. BAUMAN, Chairman County Committee.
Alexandria—Dr. G. W. Huyett, Wm. M. Phillips.
Barree—Thomas P. Love, John Logan.
Brady—E. A. Green, Winchester McCarthy.
Birmingham—G. W. Owen, John R. Thompson.
Cass—Benjamin Fink, David Stever.
Cassville—E. B. Williams, D. Clarkson.
Cromwell—T. E. Orbison, Abr'm. Carothers.
Carbon—J. F. Ramey, Henry Cook.
Clay—Samuel McVitty, Adam Heeter.
Coalmont—G. A. Heaton, J. S. Berkstresser.
Dublin—Henry C. Robinson, Wm. Clymans.
Franklin—J. Wareham Mattern, Bruce Johnson.
Huntingdon—Samuel T. Brown, James Port.
Henderson—John Warefield, James Hamilton.
Hopewell—William Entriken, John Donaldson.
Juniata—A. Stonefelt, Levi Bideaour.
Jackson—Samuel Steffey, A. Oaks.
Lower West, Collins Homer, Isaac M. Neff.
Morris—Dr. S. Thompson, Abr'm. Harnish.
Mount Union—Isaac Smith, Isaac Swoope.
Oneida—Charles Green, Wm. Miller.
Orbisonia—D. S. Baker, T. M. Kelly.
Penn—John Householder. Philip Garner.
Porter—A. G. Neff, John Huyett.
Petersburg—J. S. McCarthy, Joseph Johnson.
Shirley—George W. Whittaker, Robert Bingham.
Shirleysburg—William B. Lees, Peter Myers.
Springfield—Morris Cutshall, Benedict Stevens.
Tell—William Wilson, Jesse Yocum.
Todd—John Kitterman, H. S. Green.
Upper West—Henry Neff, Thomas Montgomery.
Union—John S Henderson, Richard Chilcote.
Walker—James Ward, Joseph McCoy.
Warriorsmark—B. F. Patton, R. Wills.

Gubernatorial.

The Union State Convention will be held on the 7th of next month. There will be quite a respectable number of names of prominent gentlemen brought before the Convention for Governor. We have been watching the progress of the strength of the candidates over the State, and it is impossible for us to say with any degree of certainty at the present time who has the inside track. Gen. Geary, of Cumberland, Hon. J. K. Morehead, of Allegheny, and Hon. W.W. Ketchum, of Luzerne, appear to have equal strength so far as counties have given an expression of preference. There are numerous other candidates who will show some strength by the time the Convention meets. As the race is not always to the swift the first may be last by the time the contest is over. A State Convention of working politicians is a heavy weight to control by any one man.

The Fish Bill.

The fish bill for the opening of the dams in the Susquehanna, Juniata, &c., passed the House last week by a tie vote. Our members of course voted for it. There is a strong opposition to it by the Tide Water Canal and other companies. We hope our Representatives and Senators will be watchful and assist to the extent of their abilities to put the bill through. Everybody likes fresh fish.

Relief for Chambersburg.

A bill has passed the House appropriating $500,000 for the relief of the citizens of Chambersburg, who suffered so severely by the fire caused by the rebels. The bill received some opposition but was finally passed by a large majority. As the citizens of Chambersburg suffered more severely than any other in the State, we think the appropriation was just and will meet a hearty endorsement of the tax-payers of the State.

The President on Negro Suffrage.

We publish to-day a very important speech of President Johnston on negro suffrage. It is important because it gives the President's views upon the subject and indicates very clearly that he will not approve a bill forcing negro suffrage upon a people against the expressed will of a majority.

☞ The total number of the graduates of West Point, who were in the regular army at the commencement of the war, was eight hundred and twenty. Of this number one hundred and ninety-seven resigned and joined the South, leaving six hundred and twenty-one loyal graduates who remained in arms for the Union, of which, number no less than one hundred and thirty-eight, or nearly as many as those who resigned, were natives of the Southern States.

☞ The merchants, butchers and millers of Bethlehem, Pa., have published a printed list in pamplet form, containing the names of 480 citizens of that place,—bad paymasters, who will no longer be allowed credit by the merchants, butchers and millers aforesaid. Many persons making pretensions to high standing, are among the tabooed.

☞ The United States Quartermaster's Department has realized over nine thousand dollars from the sale of Government buildings at Annapolis, Maryland.

"Who is for the Soldier Now?"

This question is asked by the editors of the *Journal & American* in their last issue, and follow it up with an attack upon the character of John Scott, Esq., and a fling at us and all others who acted with the old Democratic party before the war commenced. "*Who is for the Soldier now?*" Why *we are* and *always have been*—and we have no doubt Mr. Scott is, and if he had been consulted before his name was brought before the public for the office of Governor, *we are very sure* he would have objected to his name being announced for that position. Last fall *we* urged the nomination of soldiers for the offices to be filled by the voters of the Union party of the county. Where was the *Journal & American* and its present editors and proprietors then? Who does not remember the opposition they made to the nomination of a soldier ticket? Who does not remember the forgeries the office was guilty of for the purpose of defeating the maimed soldier Judge Beaver, the man the editors denounce in their last paper as a GUERRILLA. Perhaps it would not be safe for Robert McDivitt, John Nash or any of the & Co., to call Judge Beaver a *guerrilla* to his face—he *might* use the only arm left and strike them to the earth, a just punishment for their impudence. The insult to Judge Beaver is an insult to every soldier of the Union army, particularly to those of the company to which the Judge belongod.

But why the enthusiasm of the *Journal & American now* for the soldier candidate, General Geary? Is it not because *we* have *not* advocated his claims in our editorial columns? Certainly it is. If we had raised Gen. Geary's name to our mast head a week *before* the *Journal & American* done so, is there a man in the county who has watched the spirit of that sheet for five years past ready to believe that its editors would have endorsed our course and also raised his name? No—they would have been opposite to us if to be so they would have been compelled to go into the opposition party for a candidate as some, if not all, of their & Co. clique in town sneakingly did last fall. Our course last fall was objected to by the *Journal & American* clique, and also by many of our good civilian friends who were themselves or had civilian friends up for nomination, because we urged in our editorial columns that a preference be given the soldiers. To avoid the same feeling and difficulty, in the selection of a candidate for Governor, we, early in the winter determined to leave the question solely with the party of the county, throwing open our columns gratuitously to the friends of any gentleman for that honorable position. The friends of John Scott, feeling that he was as able and as reliable a Union man as any named for the office, urged his nomination in two communications published in our columns. The friends of other candidates had the same privilege—no man has been denied. *We* have not expressed a preference in the *Globe* for any one of the candidates. *We* have not ventured to *dictate* who should be the Union candidate, but have left that for the party, individually and collectively, to determine. And certainly this course is liberal and should be satisfactory to every Union man. But because we have been thus liberal, and because Mr. Scott has been named through our columns for Governor, the *Journal & American* bush-whackers denounce Mr. Scott and his friends, including our humble self, as enemies to the soldiers. Mr. Scott is too well known at home and abroad to be injured by any falsehood emanating from the pen of Robert McDivitt, editor in chief of the guerrilla organ, or any of its & Co. sorcheads. As for our own political standing in the Union party we shall leave our works, known to the party, speak for themselves.

It is not necessary for us to say that Mr. Scott is a friend of the soldier. If he had been consulted he would not now be a candidate, but the conduct of the *Journal & American* editors compels him in justice to himself and his friends to lay his name before the Union Committee of the county for an endorsement or rejection, and we shall see whether guerrilla dictation or a sound Union feeling shall prevail.

We have not room this week to notice further the article in the last *Journal & American*, but will refer to it again.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury contemplates having the waste notes and securities, that are now destroyed by burning, converted into pulp for paper stock. The quantity destroyed in the last fiscal year was about thirty tons, and in the present year it is estimated that this sort of waste will amount to as much as forty tones. It has been suggested that out of that stock, which would have to be reduced to pulp in the Treasury, paper and envelopes could be manufactured for Government use. The value of envelopes now required in the Treasury, is about ten thousand dollars per year.

☞ Accounts of the progress of operations in the construction of the Russo American telegraph, via Behrings Straits, state that the line is well advanced on both the American and Asiatic sides of the Pacific Ocean, and soundings which have been made in the Straits show excellent bottom on which to lay the submarine cable. Russian officials are giving every possible assistance, and Col. Bulkley is sanguine of the early completion of telegraphic communication by this route between New York and all important points in Europe and Asia.

SUFFRAGE.

A Delegation of Colored Men at the Executive Mansion.

Their Interview with the President and his Speech.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1866.

The delegation of colored representatives from different States of the country, now in Washington, to urge the interests of the colored people before the Government, had an interview with the President this afternoon. The delegation was as follows:

Frederick Douglass, of New York; George T. Downing, representing the New England States; Lewis H. Douglass, son of Fred. Douglass, and Wm. E. Matthews, of Maryland; Jno. Jones of Illinois; John L. Cook, of the District of Columbia; A. J. Raynior, of S. Carolina; Joseph Oats, of Florida; A. W. Ross, of Mississippi; Wm. Ripper, of Pennsylvania; John M. Brown and Alexander Dunlap, of Virginia, and Calvin Pepper (white), of Virginia.

The President shook hands kindly with each member of the delegation, Frederick Douglass first advancing for that purpose. George T. Downing then addressed the President as follows

We present ourselves to your Excellency to make known with pleasure the respect which we are glad to cherish for you—a respect which is your due as our Chief Magistrate. It is our desire for you to know that we come feeling that we are friends meeting as friends. We should, however, have manifested our friendship by not coming to further tax your already much burdened and valuable time. But we have another object in calling. We are in a passage to equality before the law. God hath made it by opening a Red Sea. We would have your assistance through the same. We come to you in the name of the United States, and are delegated to come by some who have unjustly worn iron manacles on their bodies; by some whose minds have been trammelled by class legislation in States called free.

The colored people of the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, New England states, and District of Columbia, have specially delegated us to come. Our coming is a marked circumstance denoting determined hope; that we are not satisfied with an amendment prohibiting slavery, but that we wish it enforced with appropriate legislation. This is our desire. We ask for it intelligently, with the knowledge and conviction that the fathers of the resolution intended freedom for every American; that they should be protected in their rights as citizens and equals before the law.

We are Americans — native born Americans. We are citizens, we are glad to have it known to the world, and bearing not doubtful record on this point. On this fact, and with confidence in the triumph of justice, we base our hopes. We see no recognition of color or race in the organic law of the land. It knows no privileged class, and therefore we cherish the hope that we may be fully enfranchised, not only here in this District, but throughout the land. We respectfully submit that rendering anything less than this will be rendering to us less than our just duo; that granting anything less than our full rights will be a disregard of our just rights; of disrespect for our feelings. If the powers that be do so it will be used as a license, as it were, or an apology for any community or for individuals, thus disposed to outrage our rights and feelings. It has been shown in the present war that the Government may justly reach the strong arm into States and demand from them, from those who owe it allegiance, their assistance and support. May it not reach out a like arm to secure and protect its subjects upon whom it has a like claim.

Frederick Douglass advanced and addressed the President, saying:

MR. PRESIDENT: We are not here to enlighten you, sir, as to your duties as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, but to show our respect, and to present in brief the claims of our race to your favorable consideration. By the order of Divine Providence you are placed in a position where you have the power to save or destroy us—to bless or blast us. I mean our whole race.—Your noble and humane predecessor placed in our hands the power to assist in saving the nation, and we do hope that you, his able successor, will favorably regard the placing in our hands of the ballot, with which to save ourselves. We shall submit no argument on that point. The fact that we are the subjects of government and subject to taxation—subject to volunteer in the service of the country—subject to being drafted—and subject to bear the burdens of the State, makes it not improper that we should ask to share in the privileges of this condition. I have no speech to make on this occasion. I simply submit these observations as a limited expression of the views and feelings of the delegation with whom I have come.

The following is substantially the response of the President:

In reply to some of your inquiries, not to make a speech about this matter—for it is always best to talk plainly and distinctly about such questions—I will say that if I have not given evidence in my former course that I am a friend of humanity, and to that portion of it which constitutes the colored population, I can give no evidence hereafter. Everything that I have had both as regards life and property, has been perilled in this cause, and I feel and think that I understand (not to be egotistic) what should be the true direction of this question, and what course of policy would result in the amelioration and ultimate elevation not only of the colored, but of the great mass of the people of the United States. I say that if I have not given evidence that I am a friend of humanity, and especially the friend of the colored man in my past conduct, there is nothing that I can now do that would. I repeat, all that I possessed, life, liberty and property, have been put up in connection with that question, when I had every inducement *held out to take* the other course, by adopting which I would have accomplished, perhaps, all that the most ambitious might have desired.

If I know myself and the feelings of my own heart, they have been for the colored man. I have owned slaves and bought slaves; but I never sold one.—I might say, however, that practically so far as my connection with slaves has gone, I have been their slave instead of their being mine. Some have even followed here, while others are occupying and enjoying my property with my consent. For the colored race my means, my time, my all have been perilled, and now, at this late day, after giving evidence that is tangible, that is practical, I am free to tell you that I do not like to be arraigned by some who can get up handsomely rounded periods, and deal in rhetoric talk about abstract ideas of liberty, who never perilled life, liberty or property. This kind of theoretical, hollow, unpractical friendship amounts to but very little. While I say that I am a friend of the colored man, I do not want to adopt a policy that I believe will end in a contest between the races, which, if persisted in, will result in the extermination of one or the other. God forbid that I should be engaged in such a work now. It is always best to talk practically and in a common sense way Yes, I have said, and I repeat it here, that if the colored man in the United States could find no other Moses, or any Moses that would be more able and efficient than myself, I would be his Moses to lead him from bondage to freedom; that I would pass him from a land where he had lived in slavery to a land (if it were in our reach) of freedom. Yes, I would be willing to pass with him through the Red Sea to the land of promise, to the land of liberty; but I am not willing, under either circumstances, to adopt a policy which I believe will only result in the sacrifice of his life and the shedding of his blood. I think I know what I say; I feel what I say; and I feel assured that if the policy urged by some be persisted in, it will result in great injury to the white as well as to the colored man. There is a great deal of talk about the sword in one hand accomplishing one end, and the ballot accomplishing another at the ballot box. These things all do very well, and sometimes have forcible application.

We talk about justice—we talk about right. We say that the white man has been in the wrong in keeping the black man in slavery as long as he has. That is all true. Again, we talk about the Declaration of Independence, and equality before the law. You understand all that, and know how to appreciate it. But now let us look each other in the face. Let us go to the great mass of colored men throughout the slave States. Let us take the condition in which they are at the present time (and it is bad enough we all know), and, suppose, by some magic, you could say to every one, "You shall vote to morrow." How much would that ameliorate their condition at this time?

Now let us get closer up to this subject and talk about it. What relation has the colored man and the white man heretofore occupied in the South? I opposed slavery upon two grounds. First, it was a great monopoly, enabling those who controlled and owned it to constitute an aristocracy, enabling the few to derive great profits and rule the many with an iron rod, as it were; and that is one great objection to it in argument, its being a monopoly. I was opposed to it, secondly, upon the abstract principle of slavery. Hence in getting clear of a monopoly we were getting clear of slavery at the same time. So you see, there were two right ends accomplished in the accomplishment of the one.

Mr. Douglas. Mr. President: Do you wish—

The President. I am not quite through yet. Slavery has been abolished. A great national guarantee has been given—one that cannot be revoked. I was getting at the relation that subsisted between the white man and the colored man. A very small proportion of white persons, compared with the whole number of such, owned the colored people of the South. I might instance the State of Tennessee in illustration. There were twenty-seven non slaveholders to one slaveholder, and yet the slave power controlled that State. Let us talk about the matter as it is.

Although the colored man was in slavery there, and owned as property in the sense and in the language of that locality and of that community, yet in comparing his condition and his position there with the non slaveholder, he usually estimated his importance just in proportion to the number of slaves that his master owned with the non slaveholder. Have you never lived upon a plantation.

Mr. Douglass. I have your Excellency.

The President. When you could look over and see a man, who had a large family, struggling hard upon a poor piece of land, you thought a great deal less of him than you did of your own master.

Mr. Douglass. Not I.

The President. Well, I know such was the case with a large majority of you in those sections where such is the case. We know there is an enmity: we know there is a hate. The poor white man, on the other hand, was opposed to the slave and his master, for the colored man and his master combined, kept him in slavery by depriving him of a fair participation in the labor and production of the rich lands of the country. Don't you know that a colored man in going to hunt a master (as they call it) for the next year preferred hiring to a man who owned slaves rather than one did not. I know the fact, at all events.

Mr. Douglass. Because they treated him better.

The President. They did not consider it quite as respectable to hire to a man who did not own negroes as to hire to one who did.

Mr. Douglass. Because he wouldn't be treated as well.

The President. Then that is another argument in favor of what I am going to say. It shows that the colored man appreciated the slave-owner more highly than he did the man who didn't own slaves. Hence the enmity between the colored man and the non-slave holders. The white man was permitted to vote before government was derived from him. He is a part and parcel of political machinery, not by rebellion or revolution.

And when you come back to the objects of this war, you find that the abolition of slavery was not one of the objects. Congress, and the President himself, declared that it was waged on our part in order to suppress the rebellion. The abolition of slavery has come as an incident to the suppression of a great rebellion—as an incident, and as an incedent we should give it the proper direction. The colored man went into this rebellion a slave. By the operation of the rebellion he came out a freedman, equal to freedmen in other portions of the country. Then there is a great deal done for him on this point. The non slaveholder who was forced into the rebellion and was as loyal as those that lived beyond the limits of the State, was carried into it, and his property, and in a number of instances the lives of such were sacrificed, and he who has survived has come out of it with nothing gained, but a great deal lost.

Now, upon a principle of justice, should they be placed in a condition different from what they were before? On the one hand one has gained a great deal. On the other hand one has lost a great deal, and, in a political point of view, scarcely stands where he did before.

Now we are talking about where we are going to begin. We have got at the hate that existed between the two races. The query comes up whether these two races, situated as they were before, without preparation, without time for passion and excitement to be appeased, and without time for the slightest improvement, whether the one should be turned loose upon the other and be thrown together at the ballot-box with this enmity and hate existing between them? The query comes up will we not there commence a war of races? I think I understand this thing; and especially is this the case when you force it upon a people without their consent.

You have spoken about government. Where is power derived from? We say it is derived from the people. Let us take it so, and refer to the District of Columbia by way of illustration. Suppose, for instance, here in this political community, which to a certain extent must have government, must have law, and putting it now upon the broadest basis you can put it, take into consideration the relation which the white has heretofore borne to the colored race. Is it proper to force upon this community, without their consent, the elective franchise without regard to color, making it universal?

Now, where do you begin? Government must have a controlling power—must have a lodgment. For instance: suppose Congress should pass a law authorizing an election to be held, at which all over 21 years of age, without regard to color, should be allowed to vote, and a majority should decide at such election that the elective franchise should not be universal, what would you do about it? Who would settle it? Do you deny that first great principle of the right of the people to govern themselves? Will you resort to an arbitrary power, and say a majority of this people shall receive a state of things they are opposed to?

Mr. Douglass. That was said before the war.

The President. I am now talking about a principle, not what somebody else said.

Mr. Douglass. Apply what you have said, Mr. President, to South Carolina, for instance.

The President. Suppose you go to South Carolina—suppose you go to Ohio—that does not change the principle at all. The query to which I have referred still comes up when the Government is undergoing a fundamental change. The Government commenced upon this principle; it has existed upon it, and you propose now to incorporate into it an element that did not exist before. I say the query comes up, in undertaking this thing, whether we have a right to make a change in regard to the elective franchise in Ohio, for instance—whether we shall not let the people in that State decide the matter for themselves?

Each community is better prepared to determine the depository of its political power than anybody else, and it is for the Legisiature, for the people of Ohio to say who shall vote and not the Congress of the United States. I might go down here to the ballot box to-morrow and vote directly for universal suffrage, but if a great majority of this people said no, I should consider it would be tyrannical and arbitrary in me to attempt to force it upon them without their will. It is a fundamental text in my creed that the will of the people must be obeyed, when fairly expressed. Is there anything wrong or unfair in that?

Mr. Douglass (smiling). A great deal of wrong, Mr. President, with all respect.

The President. It is the people of the States that must for themselves determine this question. I do not want to be engaged in a work that will commence a war of races. I want to begin the work of reparation. If a man demeans himself well, and shows evidence that this new state of affairs will operate, he will be protected in all his rights, and given every possible advantage by the State or community in which he lives when they become reconciled socially and politically to certain things. Then will this new order of affairs work harmoniously. But forced upon the people before they are prepared for it, it will be resisted and work inharmoniously. I feel a conviction that forcing this matter upon the people, upon the community, will result in the injury of both races, and the ruin of one or the other.

God knows I have no desire but the good of the whole human race. I would it were so that all you advocate could be done in the twinkling of an eye. But it is not in the nature of things, and I do not assume or pretend to be wiser than Providence, or stronger than the laws of nature. Let us now seek to discover the laws governing the question. There is a great law controlling it. Let us endeavor to find out what that law is, and conform our action to it. All the details will then properly adjust themselves, and work out well in the end. God knows that anything I can do I will do in the mighty process by which the great end is to be reached. Anything I can do to elevate the races, to soften and ameliorate their condition, I will do, and to be able to do so is the sincere desire of my heart. I am glad to have met you, and thank you for the compliment you have paid me.

Mr. Douglass. I have to return you our thanks, Mr. President, for so kindly granting us this interview. We did not come here expecting to argue this question with your Excellency, but simply to state what were our views and wishes in the premises. If we were disposed to argue the question and you would grant us permission, of course we would endeavor to controvert some of the positions you have assumed.

Mr. Downing. Mr. Douglass, I take it that the President, by his kind expressions and his very full treatment of the subject, must have contemplated some reply to the views which he has advanced, and in which we certainly do not concur, and I say this with due respect.

The President. I thought you expected me to indicate, to some extent, what my views were on the subject touched upon in your statement.

Mr. Downing. We are very happy indeed to have heard them.

Mr. Douglass. If the President will allow me, I would like to say one or two words in reply.

The President. What I have done is simply to indicate what my views are, as I suppose you expected me to from your address.

Mr. Douglass. My own impression is that the very thing that your Excellency would avoid in the Southern States, can only be averted by the very measure that we propose, and I would state to my brother delegates, that because I perceive the President has taken strong ground in favor of a given policy, and distrusting my own ability to remove any of those impressions which he has expressed, I thought we had better end the interview with an expression of our thanks.

[Addressing the President.] But if your Excellency would be pleased to hear, I would like to say a word or two in regard to that one matter of the enfranchisement of the blacks as a means of preventing the very thing which your Excellency seems to apprehend—that is, a conflict of races.

The President. I repeat that I merely wanted to indicate my views in reply to your address, and not to enter into any general controversy, as I could not well do under the circumstances. Your statement was a very frank one, and I thought it was due to you to meet in the same spirit.

Mr. Douglass. Thank you, sir.

The President. I think you will find so far as the South is concerned, that if you will all inculcate their ideas in connection with your own, that the colored people can live and advance in civilization to better advantage elsewhere, than crowded together in the South, it would be better for them.

Mr. Douglass. But the masters have the making of the laws, and we cannot get away from the plantations.

The President. What prevents you?

Mr. Douglass. We have not the simple right of locomotion through the Southern States now.

The President. If the master now controls him or his action, would he not control him in his vote?

Mr. Douglass. Let the negro once understand that he has a right to vote and he will raise a party in the Southern States among the poor, that will rally with him. There is this conflict that you speak of between the wealthy slaveholder and the poor man.

The President. You touch right upon the point there. There is this conflict, and hence I suggest emigration. If he cannot get employment in the South, he has it in his power to go where he can get it.

In parting the President said, that they were both desirous of accomplishing the same ends, but proposed to do so by following different roads.

Mr. Douglass, on turning to leave remarked to his fellow delegates, "the President sends us to the people, and we will have to go and get the people, right."

The President. Yes, sir; I have great faith in the people. I believe they will do what is just, and have no doubt they will settle this question right, and hope that it will be submitted to them for final action.

The delegation then bowed and withdrew.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES for wagons of all sizes, for sale at the hardware store of [feb14,1866] JAS. A. BROWN.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed I will expose to public sale or outcry on the premises,

On Tuesday, 6th of March, 1866,

The right, title and interest of Andrew Beers, in the following named property:

A LOT OF GROUND

in FRANKLIN township, bounded on the north by lands of Wm. Curry, on the east by lands of James Oliver, and on the south and west by lands of Martha Ewing and Jas. Oliver, having a dwelling house and barn thereon erected Seized, taken in execution and to be sold by

feb13 J. F. BATHURST, Sheriff.

TWO TRACTS OF LAND

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises at 2 o'clock, p. m.,

On Friday 9th day of March next,

Two tracts of land in JUNIATA township, Huntingdon county, adjoining the farm on which he now resides, viz:

No. 1.—A tract of about two hundred and sixty acres, all timber, consisting of the best white oak, rock oak, poplar, chestnut and hickory there is in this section of the country. This tract is valuable for saw timber, bark, ties, cooperstuff, &c.

No. 2.—A tract of land containing about one hundred acres. On this tract there are about thirty acres cleared and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a log house and log barn, and a good apple orchard. A considerable portion of this land not improved is of the best red shale in the country. The tracts are easily to be got at as a township road runs through both.

Any person wishing further information, or to examine the properties, will call on the subscriber.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Feb13-3 A. B. SHENEFELT.



NEW FIRM.

MARBLE YARD

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Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of

Plain and ornamental Marble Work

Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, as at low prices as any shop in the county.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church feb14,1866tf

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Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,
an24-1y No. 137 North Third st., Philada.

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Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

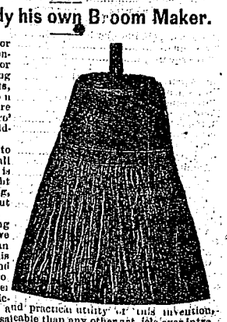
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The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but Seven Ounces.

The farming community have long needed an article of this character; and the high price of Brooms; together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention, makes it more saleable than any other art ticle ever introduced.

☞ We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.

For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON,

feb7,1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

Notice.

THE undersigned purchased at public sale at Cassville, on the 31st January last, the following property sold as the property of George Height:

One gray mare, one bay mare, two sets of gears, two buck wagons, one two horse wagon, one cooking stove and pipe, and one cow.

Now this is to notify all persons that I have left the above named property with George Height for safe keeping and the same is not to be removed from his possession without my consent. feb8-3 D. F. BAKER.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of Rev. Jacob Snyder, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Rev. Jacob Snyder, late of Porter twp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them for settlement.

HENRY HARRIS,
Spruce Creek, Jan 2, '66-6t* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of William G. Harper, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of William G. Harper, late of Dublin twp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

ROBERT HARPER,
J. E. HARPER,
ja23-6t* Administrators.

Boots and Shoes.

We are now selling our Boots and Shoes AT REDUCED PRICES,

With a view of laying in a Spring stock.

ja17-4t S. E. HENRY & CO.

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Again in Blast

THE undersigned having purchased the above property would take this method to inform the public that he is prepared to receive and fill orders for

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Waterstreet, Jan 9-3m*

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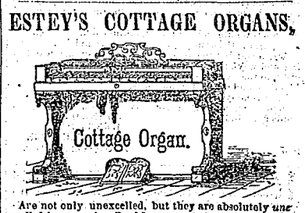
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N. B.—Save yourselves useless trouble and traveling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these Offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.

January17, 1866-1y

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FOUR NEW TABLES OF SHARP'S MANUFACTURE,

superior to any now in the city.

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HARD COAL.—A superior article of Hard Coal for sale at

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 14, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Brief Items.

—W. W. Stewart, Esq., has our thanks for California papers.

—Argument court adjourned from Monday last, till Tuesday, February 27th inst.

—Glasses for marksmen, glasses for weak eyes, and glasses for all ages, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

—Wm. Long, of the Franklin, has bought out the Grocery of C. Long & Co., and is now running the machine.

—Last week, between two days, somebody removed five chickens from Mr. Geo. Jackson's coop.

—A. W. Benedict, Esq., delivered a lecture in Harrisburg on last evening. Subject, "Man and his Individuality."

—Home again—Our gallant friend, Adjt. John Willoughby, of the 195th. The regiment has been honorably discharged and paid off at Philadelphia.

—Rev. S. H. C. Smith, of Chambersburg, will preach in the Methodist Church of this place, on Sunday morning and evening next.

—The M. E. Sunday School of this place will hold a Missionary Anniversary in the M. E. Church on Sunday afternoon next. Addresses by Rev. Mr. Smith and others.

—The Good Templar Festival this Tuesday evening promises to be a grand success; our town's people are much interested in it, and already two hundred tickets have been sold.

—Nicholas Riley, tried in the Blair county Court for the murder of young Crawford, was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to 6 years in the Western Penitentiary.

—Our Artemas Ward contributor, Werdant Jeemes alias Phinegan, is requested to make his appearance in person at our office, as we have something very important to communicate to him.

—Rev. A. J. Barrow preached a sermon on Temperance in the Episcopal church on Sunday last. The church was well filled, and the audience appeared to be impressed with the Reverend gentleman's remarks.

—There will be considerable changes of proprietorships of Hotels in this place on the 1st of April next. A. J. & J. Fee take the Exchange, George Long the Franklin, Wm. Johnston the National, and James Fleming the Farmer's.

—If you are in debt, get out if you possibly can; and then stay out unless you can see your way clear to live up to your promises promptly. An honest man in debt, and not able to pay, has a rough road to travel. He cannot feel as a *man* should feel.

—Robert says he has a *lash* for every dog that barks at his heels. Wonder how he came in possession of so many. Farmers have frequently complained that the bad boys of town cut the lashes from their whips. Perhaps they were acting as agents for Robert.

—An old soldier doubts Robt.'s honesty of purpose in preferring soldiers for office, for the reason that at a late meeting of the Agricultural Society he got on a "high horse" because Corporal Geo. Jackson of Co. F, 3d Regiment, *Veteran* Militia, was elected Treasurer of the Society over him.

—To-morrow the 14th, is St. Valentine's day. Everybody should know what to do and what not to do on this day, and all those who are interested in sending fancy missives called Valentines can find a varied assortment of the comic and sentimental at Lewis' Book Store.

—Col. John A. Doyle holds a clerkship in the 2d Auditor's Department, Washington. We would rather see the Col. in a military position where he would feel at home. The Government had no better officer in charge of supplies during the war than Col. Doyle.

—Waiting anxiously for the opening of Spring—those who have been unable to secure dwellings to move into. A number of new buildings will go up as soon as the weather will permit. We notice an effort in West Huntingdon to force the season. Mr. Frank Heffright is pushing the work on his new building.

—A personified devil has been holding high carnival in towns along the road east of us. His dress consisted of a coat of mail with helmet surmounted with a pair of horns, and his *modus operandi* was to enter a house, scare the inmates and oblige them to leave on the double quick, and then like a real imp of Satan steal whatever was valuable. We understand that he was arrested in his prowlings at McVeytown, and is now bound like Milton's Satan, to await his trial at the Mifflin county court.

☞ Remember that the Good Templar Festival will be held this Tuesday evening. Go and see something grand

Protest against the Renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

A very large number of the miners, laborers, operators, and others, interested and engaged in the Broad Top coal trade, met in the open square at Dudley station on Friday the 9th of February inst., and organized by choosing Thomas Maher President, and Wm. O. Decker Secretary.

After the object of the meeting had been stated, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Under the fostering influence of the Reciprocity Treaty the coal trade of Nova Scotia has grown up to an annual production of half a million of tons, about two-thirds of which are yearly shipped to the United States and sold free of any and all taxes or tariffs; while the Broad Top and other coals pay a direct Government tax of six cents per ton, besides other incidental heavy taxes and charges—the consequence of which is that the Nova Scotia coal can be sold cheaper, and for that reason it has supplanted the Broad Top coal in the eastern markets, and the result is that that miners and mines on Broad Top are out of work and out of orders.

And whereas, Under notice given, this Treaty will expire on the 17th of March, 1866, unless the great efforts now being made by the authorities of Canada and the British provinces to have it revived, shall, as we fear they may, prove successful. In view of these facts and figures we, the miners, laborers, operators and others, engaged in the Broad Top coal business, in public meeting assembled do hereby most earnestly petition, remonstrate and protest against the extension or renewal of the so-called and mis-called *Reciprocity Treaty*.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the papers of Huntingdon and Philadelphia, and copies be forwarded to the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress.

THOS. MAHER, *President*.
WM. O. DECKER, *Secretary*.

An Office Seeking the Man.

Robert McDivitt, County Superintendent, and editor of the *Journal & American*, in the last issue of that paper gives notice that he cannot consistently with his professions any longer deny to the soldier civil promotion —that he is for the soldier first and the civilian afterwards. Robert is a civilian, but we do not question the *honesty* of his loud professions, and we would advise the returned soldiers to take Robert at his word and pitch in for the nice little fat office he holds at a salary of only $1000 a year. Applications should be made soon as Robert feels that he is doing worthy soldiers great injustice by holding on to an office many of them are as competent to fill as he is. *Perhaps* Robert will *decline* as Mr. Fisher did, in favor of a soldier, then the school directors of the county will be called together as was the case with the Union County Committee, for the purpose of filling the vacancy. Until it is publicly announced that Robert has declined, application for the office can be made to him by letter or otherwise. The office is a sure thing, for *Robert will not profess one thing and practice another.* He is too honest to be guilty of such unprincipled conduct.

Major General Geary.

To the Editor of the Globe.

It is gratifying to your friends to see that you maintain the character of an impartial journalist by publishing the views of others, even if they do not agree with your own. As the Union party of the county has not declared its preferences in regard to the several candidates for the next Governorship, it is certainly proper that there should be a full expression of sentiment. The County Committee should be well informed of the public wishes, so that in selecting and instructing the delegates to the State Convention, they may act in accordance with those wishes. A great soldier, whose services have rendered his name famous among the heroes of the nation, has become equally prominent as the candidate for a civil office, and never did any aspirant come before the people with stronger claims for their support or with brighter prospects of obtaining it. He arises not from obscurity, and even if he did he would not attempt to make that a stepping-stone to public favor. Relying upon no such fancied virtue, I would make for him the more substantial plea that *he is known*, and that in our knowledge of him we have the assurance that he is the man above all others whom we would delight to honor. Where is the Pennsylvanian who cannot claim an acquaintance with General Geary? His reputation is as wide as the Continent itself, and in every county of our state are the veterans who served personally under his command. In them he has a host of friends. They recognize him as their candidate, and will labor for him with a zeal heretofore unknown in political campaigns.

When General Geary was commanding a division in the Twelfth Corps he was frequently spoken of among his troops in connection with the Governorship. At that early day the writer was particularly observant of his character and capacity. It would be useless to attempt a minute analysis of his many admirable qualities. They are undoubtedly of a degree to justify the impression that now prevails concerning him. We all know that as a soldier he was brave, determined, and resolute, and it is more than probable that the rebels themselves could bear unimpeachable testimony to that fact.

General Geary occupies an advantageous position before the public. Other candidates there are, it is true, who look forward to an easy victory. Building their hopes upon the foundation that they are the favorites of particular localities, and placing their confidence in the influence of special friends, they think that certain success awaits them. But they, and the people too, should remember that Geary trusts neither to local interests nor local prejudices. He is the candidate of the whole Commonwealth, and in every nook and corner of the State he has his advocates and supporters. Every man who has been an enemy to the Rebellion is General Geary's friend.

[No. XI.] COMMONPLACE.

Gen. Gregg.

For the Huntingdon Globe.

MR. EDITOR:—Availing myself of the privilege of the press to announce the names of such as by distinguished services during the late war, or who by great devotion to the interests of the party and the permanency of its principles, have won for themselves the right to preferment, I have the honor, through your columns, of presenting the name of Genl. D. McM. Gregg, as an available candidate for gubernatorial nomination by the Union State Convention. His record is purely military—entirely unlettered in the scheming and wire pulling school of *politics*; he is a *new man*, free from personal animosities and rankling prejudices that shackle the veteran partisan, and too often mar his usefulness.

From principle and no truckling expedience he is republican in his political convictions. Devotion to the onward march of republicanism is the woof running through the political web of all his ancestry, and this legacy "handed down from sire to son" is preserved and fostered by the religious belief that it promotes the welfare of the country.

His military experience antidates and is contemporaneous with the late war. A second Lieutenant in the 1st Regular Cavalry, he spent a number of years in frontier warfare, when, on the outbreak of the rebellion he was promoted to a captaincy in the Sixth Regular Cavalry, and ordered to the States—appointed to the Colonelcy of the 8th Penna. Cavalry. He was advanced by merited promotion to the rank of first Brigadier and then Major General of United States volunteers.

The valor and splendor of his military renown does not rest on the flash and sensational *eclat* of newspaper correspondence, but on the impartial and unvarnished records of the War Department, the testimony and endorsement of his superior officers, and the unfailing devotion of all who stood with him the dangers and hardships of many cavalry campaigns.

It is with no intention of disparagement to others that I thus refer to Gen. Gregg, but inasmuch as modesty, native though unusual, has kept him from courting the huzzahs of the world, it is meet that some one should speak his praise.

By the insertion of this you will confer a favor on an admirer of Genl. Gregg and many of the brave men from Huntingdon county who fought under this tried and trusted soldier.

*****

Notice.

Our store and office books are crowded with small and large charges against persons residing in town. After the 10th instant, all bills remaining unpaid will be placed in the hands of Wm. H. King, assistant collector, for collection, and we hope all will square up promptly. WM. LEWIS.

Feb. 6, 1866.

Piano for Sale.

A good Piano, second-hand, is offered for sale, cheap.

Inquire of HUGH COYLE.

Huntingdon, Feb. 13.*

Violins, Accordeons, Flutinas, &c.

A fine stock of Violins, Accordeons, Flutinas, &c., selected with care, just received at Lewis' Book Store.

MARRIED,

On the 24th of January, by Rev. S. M. Moore, Mr. W. P. DAVIS of Shavers Creek to Miss MARGRETTA WHITAKER, of Alexandria, Huntingdon co., Pa.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

February, 14.

Family Flour	$10.50
Extra Flour	$8,50
Superfine Flour	$7,50
Rye Flour	$5.50
Corn Meal	$4.75
Extra White Wheat	$2,60@2,25
Fair and Prime Red	$2,00@2,25
Rye	93
Corn, prime Yellow	73
Oats	48
Barley	$1,10
Cloverseed, ℘ 64 lbs	$7,25
Timothy	$3,87
Flaxseed	$3,15
Wool	60@70
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

Family Flour ℘ bbl	$9,50
Extra Flour	$8,50
Superfine Flour	$7,50
Corn Meal ℘ cwt.	$2.25
Buckwheat Flour ℘ cwt	$,500
White Wheat	$2,05
Red Wheat	1,90
Rye	80
New Corn	60
Oats	38
Cloverseed	$6,00 @ 5,50
Flaxseed	2,40
Dried Apples	3,00
Dried Peaches ℘ lb	.28 to 35
Butter	40
Eggs	25
Lard	15
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	25
Tallow	14
Hay	$10,00
Beans ℘ bus	$2,00
Potatoes ℘ bus	$1,40

NEW SKIRT FOR 1866.

The great invention of the age in

HOOP SKIRTS

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent Duplex or double, ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic pure refined steel springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the single springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small space as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the duplex elliptic steel spring skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

The hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering, which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., which they are constantly subject when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable, and economical skirt ever made.

Wests' Bradley & Cary, proprietors of the invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers, and 79 and 81 Reade streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States, Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex (or double) Elliptic Spring Skirt jan25-3m

LOST!

ON Friday, 19th inst., at Mt. Union, or on the cars between that point and Huntingdon, CHECK of V. Hummell, Jr., on a Bank in Harrisburg, drawn to our order and unendorsed when lost, for One hundred and seventy dollars and eighteen cents ($170 18.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, payment of which has been stopped. Any one finding will please return to our address.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch sts.,
Jan. 31, 1866. Philadelphia.

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. Dec.201865-1y



Concert and Festival.

THE citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public generally are respectfully informed that a

CONCERT AND FESTIVAL

Will be held, under the auspices of the Good Templars of Huntingdon, in the COURT HOUSE HALL,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 13, 1866.

Every arrangement has been effected to make this an attractive affair, and all who attend will be highly pleased and entertained.

The table will be provided with eatables and delicacies in season and out of season, and a splendid

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL BAND

has been engaged to discourse popular and fascinating airs

Price of admission, **15 Cents.**

Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

☞ The proceeds are to be applied to defraying the necessary expenses of renting and furnishing the new lodge room. COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

Huntingdon, Feb. 7, 1866-2t.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

LUMBER.

The undersigned has just received

one hundred thousand feet of

DRY LUMBER,

comprising

FIRST CLASS CLEAR BOARDS,

good, common and cullings; also

Eighty Thousand Superior 16 and 18 inch Shave Shingle.

As it is my intention to open up a

COAL AND LUMBER YARD

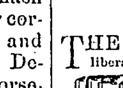
in WEST HUNTINGDON, I will after this date have constantly on hand all kind of Lumber, Laths and Shingles.

All orders entrusted to my care will be promptly attended to.. CHAS. H. ANDERSON.

Huntingdon, Feb. 7, 1866.

The Old Foundry

STILL IN BLAST.



THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received by strict attention to business, hope to merit and still receive the same, take this method to inform their friends and everybody else, that they are prepared to make all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made in a first class Foundry.

We have always on hand all kinds of Plough and Stove Castings, also wash Kettles, cellar-window Grates, coal hole castings for pavements, window weights of all sizes and weights, pipe joints, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, machine castings for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish Heaters and Iron Fences of the most improved style, oven doors and frames, door sills and in fact everything made in this line.

We have a very large stock of patterns and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than they can be had in the county. Having a good drill we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.

☞ Highest market price paid for old metal, brass, zinc, lead, &c. J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON.

Office on Railroad street, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. dec27.65

Mercantile Pollock's Philadelphia College,

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

Located on the N. W. Corner of 7th and (701) Chestnut sts. (701)

Designed exclusively to impart a thorough and

PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

All classes of persons require such an education. Those possessing means, need it in conducting *their own* business. Those without means need it in obtaining and creditably filling lucrative positions in the *employ of others.*

The course of instruction and practice is arranged so as to fully meet the diversified wants of every department of

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE,

as comprehended or embraced under the three general divisions of industry: Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce.

Each student is instructed individually in both theory and practice of Book Keeping, according to the most approved and labor saving methods, Business Penmanship, Calculations, and all the collateral branches of a complete course of business education; and upon passing a satisfactory examination is awarded, by authority of law, a diploma, under the corporate seal of the college.

Students are received at any time. And it is believed that a practical experience of over TWENTY YEARS will be considered by the public an ample guarantee of the practical character of the course and efficiency of the instruction.

All further information desired can be obtained at the college, or by addressing the Principal for a circular by mail.

☞ A liberal discount is allowed to wounded and honorably discharged soldiers. The college is open day and evening.

T. H. POLLOCK, Att'y-at-Law, Principal.

jy12,1865

OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC FOR 1866.

CONTENTS:

A continued Chronicle of the Rebellion against the United States, embracing a record of military, naval, and political events from Oct. 7, 1864, to Nov. 1, 1865.
Regular army of the United States.
Indian tribes of the United States.
Populations of United States, Great Britain, Ireland and France.
Casualties among General officers of the Union and rebel armies during the war, killed in battle and died.
Area of new states and territories.
Freezing points of various liquids.
Melting points of solids.
Bishops, Methodist and Episcopal Church.
Bishops, Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, living and deceased.
United States Government, 1866.
Hierarchy, Roman Catholic Church in the United States, archbishops and bishops.
Debts of nations.
Signs of Rain.
The Governments of the world.
State and territorial governments.
Battles of the revolution, &c., &c.
Price 20 cents per copy.
Copies mailed (post-paid) on receipt of price.
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. tf

New Styles for '66 already on hand.

THE LARGEST and THE BEST

STOCK OF NEW STYLES OF

WALL PAPER

Ever received in Huntingdon,

NOW OPEN

And for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

GILTS, SATINS, BLANKS, BROWNS

of various styles, for

Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Offices, Bed Rooms, Kitchens, Bar Rooms, &c.

Paper is on the rise—save 20 per cent. by buying soon.

It will pay all to buy now for Spring use

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

PRICE, 20 CENTS.

CONTENTS:

ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT:
Eclipses for the year 1866.
Lunar and Planetary Conjunctions.
New and Valuable Tide Tables for 110 places.
Jewish and Mahommedan calendars.
Calendars—Rising and setting of sun, moon, etc.
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT:
United States Government, Ministers, etc.
Senators and Representatives of XXXIXth Congress.
Laws passed at the last session of Congress.
Public resolutions and proclamations.
Slaveholders' Rebellion, or chronicle of war events.
The Union party in 1865, Resolutions, &c.
Impartial suffrage—Laws in the several States.
Second inaugural of President Lincoln.
President Johnson on the negro question.
The Constitutional Amendment.
Election returns for 1865.
Popular vote for President.
The States of the Union—Area, population, etc.
Foreign countries—Area, population, etc.
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

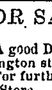
Gold Pens & Pencils,

The best assortment of the handsomest and best styles, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

MADE UP CLOTHING, BOOTS & shoes, Queensware, Cedar and Willow Ware, largest stock in the country, at S.E. HENRY & CO.

FOR RENT.—The room occupied as the MASONIC HALL, 25 x 50 feet, with outside entrance. Second floor of the building formerly known as the Broad Top corner, Huntingdon, Pa.
jal7-1m DAVID BLAIR.

FOR SALE,



A good Dwelling House and part of a lot on Washington street. Possession given on the 1st of April. For further information inquire at Lewis' Book and Music Store. feb7

GROUND RENTS

For Sale.

GROUND RENTS on several lots in Smithfield, Walker township, will be sold if application is made soon. Apply to the subscriber.
Feb. 5, '66-tf. WM. LEWIS', Agent.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at Public sale, at his residence on Railroad street, opposite the Exchange hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Wednesday, February 14th, 1866,

The following personal property: Bedsteads, stoves, cupboards, tables, chairs, stands, mirrors, 1 bureau, 1 sociable, carpets, tubs, barrels, tin ware, earthen ware, and numerous other articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m., when terms will be made known. fe7 WM. H. FLENNER.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

Preferred by all practical Painters! Try it! and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

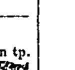
ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,

No. 137 Nth. Third st., Philada.

jan24-1y

STRAY STEER.

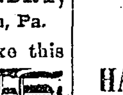


Came to the premises of the subscriber in Union tp. about the middle of August last, a steer, red and white about the neck and shoulders, white belly, back and hips, both ears red, end of left ear off, supposed to be between 2 and 3 years old.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away; otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.
jan31-3t* JAMES A. ESTEP.

WEST HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY,

Near Fishers' Mill, Huntingdon, Pa.



THE undersigned would take this method to inform the public that his New Foundry is now in blast, and he is prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds of CASTINGS, PLOWS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c., &c.

Being a practical mechanic at the business, of twenty-three years experience, and having a desire to please, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Sled and sleigh Soles, and other castings, kept on hand.

☞ Old metal, brass and copper taken in exchange for work. JAMES SIMPSON.

Huntingdon, December 13, 1865-6m.

DR. VENARD'S

STAR MAGIC LINIMENT.

$1000 REWARD will be paid for any medicine that excels this for the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in Side or Back, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Muscles, Skin and Glands.

This is an Internal and External Medicine, composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only knew what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what portions to use.

This wonderful remedy needs no recommendation save the results which invariably follow its application.

☞ This popular remedy is fast coming into use from the fact that it gives good satisfaction.

☞ PHYSICIANS are invited to test its efficacy in all cases of Rheumatism, Affections of the Spinal Column, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and Glands. It has been used in thousands of instances under the personal supervision of the Inventors, and has never disappointed their expectations. All we ask for it is a trial—experimental proof—not the testimony of the men of straw, are the vouchers we desire to present to the public.

It would be well for many now lying in beds of torture, if these facts could reach their sick chambers. It is more important to them than to the inventors that this should be the case. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

☞ Keep it in your family, for sickness comes when you least expect it.

PRICE--ONE DOLLAR.

SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,

SOLE AGENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 19, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on South-east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.
may 31, 1865. FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

NOW OPEN,

WHARTON & MAGUIRE'S NEW Hardware Store,

IN THE BROAD TOP DEPOT BUILDING.

The public generally are invited to cal before purchasing elsewhere.
Huntingdon, June 28, 1865.

WANTED at S. E. HENRY & CO'S

15,000	bushels	Wheat,
5,000	"	Rye,
5,000	"	Oats,
5,000	"	Corn,
1,000	"	Flaxseed,
1,000	"	Cloverseed,
1,000	pounds	Wool,

For which the highest cash price will be paid.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

Will do more and better work at a given cost, than any other! Try it! Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers,

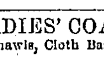
jan24-1y No. 137 North THIRD st., PHILADA.

CARD.

Notice is hereby given that all my business of what kind soever the same may be, has been placed in the hands of K. A. LOVELL, Esq., for settlement. J. D. CAMPBELL.
Huntingdon, Jan. 24, '66-4t.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

ANY person in want of one of the above articles should call on Miss DIANAH L. BAKER, Agent for the Machine.
Huntingdon, Sept. 27-6m



COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia. H. ROMAN.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, comprising everything new and desirable, such as Dress silks, silk mohair, and Irish Poplins, alpacas, Cassimere, coburgs, Merinoes, all wool French Delaines, saxony plaids, at S. E. HENRY & CO.

LADIES' COATS and CIRCULARS, Shawls, Cloth Basques, &c. &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.
Aug. 3 '64.

S. E. HENRY & CO. sell all kinds of Iron, sheet iron, Hoop iron, steel, nails, horse shoes, stoves and a variety of Hollow ware.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

INK. INK. INK!

NOTICE

To Merchants and Business Men.

THE undersigned having recently been appointed agent for the New York National Ink Company, hereby gives notice to merchants, business men, and to consumers of all classes that he is prepared to supply the market with an article of Ink which in addition to being the best in use, is emphatically the cheapest ever offered for sale in this country.

It neither corrodes the pen, nor moulds the inkstand, is of a rich bluish tint, flows freely, and is *perfectly indelible*, giving it advantages not possessed by any other Ink, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture. This Ink contains no sediment and will not therefore, thicken as most inks do, the last drop being as thin and clear as the first.

☞ All orders whether wholesale or retail, will be promptly filled, at lower rates than as good an article can be purchased in the cities or elsewhere. Persons who entertain doubts as to the superior quality and cheapness of this Ink are respectfully entreated to give it a trial. John H. Clark, sub-agent will canvass the county for the purpose of introducing this Ink.

SIMON COHN, Agent,
Coffee Run P. O., Huntingdon county, Penna.
Oct. 16, '65-tf.

PRINCIPAL BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INK COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Mr. SIMON COHN, P. M., having been appointed salesman and general agent, is the representative of the above company for the county of Huntingdon, State of Penna., as per contract, all parties therefore, whether having dealt with us previously or otherwise, will please avail themselves of the advantages of dealing directly with the representative of our house here; they will find it to their pecuniary interest to do so.

C. L. VAN ALLEN, Actuary.

The above Ink is for sale at Lewis' and all the principal stores in the county.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Huntingdon, oct 17,

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Wooden Ware, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of LADIES' COATS

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.
oct 18 1865. SIMON COHN.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Z. YENTER,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO—

HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞ His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove. Call and examine. Z. YENTER.
Huntingdon, Oct 17, 1865.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a New and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.

A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, april 12, 1865.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WM. AFRICA

Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,

A Fine Assortment of all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.
Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.
Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1865.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George W Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or county, by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf

IF YOU WANT

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,

CALL AT

DONNELL & KLINE'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.

CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.

Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

STOVES. STOVES.

Spear's famous "anti-dust" Cook, Wellington Cook, Continental Cook, and a splendid variety of gas burner, and other Heating Stoves, for coal or wood, just received, and for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 18, '65-tf.

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

HENRY STROUSE & CO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW BARGAINS FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given. HENRY STROUSE & CO.

Marklesburg, Oct. 24, 1865.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

If you want Cheap Goods,

GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.

If you want Good Goods,

GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.

If you want Fashionable Goods,

GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.

If you want to see the

GREATEST VARIETY and

BEST SELECTION OF GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO HUNTINGDON,

Consisting of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES of city and country manufacture, Brochet and Blanket SHAWLS, SONTAGS and Breakfast SHAWLS, PRINTS and MUSLINS of every variety, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries and Confectioneries, and in a word, everything that eye hath seen or heart could wish,

GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S

WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE

Corner of Railroad and Montgomery sts.

Huntingdon, Nov. 8, 1865.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon May. 17, '65.

Reward the Soldiers!

Another Opportunity is offered the many Friends of the Soldiers to Reward those who Faced the Music of the Enemy.

J. B. SHONTZ & BRO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their numerous friends of Marklesburg and surrounding country, that they have received a large and splendid stock of

NEW GOODS,

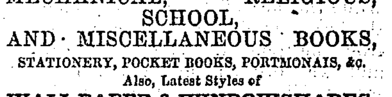
Consisting of—

READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENT'MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
and a large stock of JEWELRY, &c.

The public, without regard to politics, religion, sect or color, will find our store the place to buy just what they want, and at prices to suit the times.

Don't fail to give us a call, as we are determined to please all.

Marklesburg, Huntingdon co., Nov. 1, '65.



BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.

HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock of Wm. Colon, we now offer to the public at reasonable prices our immense stock of

MECHANICAL, RELIGIOUS, SCHOOL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONAIS, &c.

Also, Latest Styles of

WALL PAPER & WINDOWSHADES,

MAGAZINES, and Daily and Weekly Papers constantly on hand.

☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

CALL AT BROAD TOP CORNER.

Huntingdon, May3,1865-1y

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.

CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town

LEOPOLD BLOOM

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which he offers to the public

AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.

His stock consists of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.

His store is at the

OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers, LEOPOLD BLOOM.

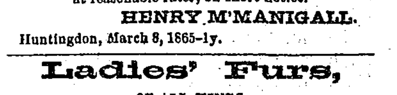
Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1865.

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.

WASHINGTON STREET,

Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,

HUNTINGDON, PA.



THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with

HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES

at reasonable rates, on short notice.

HENRY M'MANIGALL.

Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

Ladies' Furs,

OF ALL KINDS,

JUST RECEIVED

THE LARGEST STOCK AND VARIETY

EVER BROUGHT TO HUNTINGDON,

Ladies, call and examine at S. E. HENRY & CO

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

A Cry from Macedonia.

There's a cry from Macedonia—Come and
help us;
The light of the Gospel bring, O come!
Let us hear the joyful tidings of salvation,
We thirst for the living spring.
O ye heralds of the cross be up and doing,
Remember the great command, Away!
Go ye forth and preach the word to every
creature,
Proclaim it in ev'ry land.

CHOR.—They shall gather from the East,
They shall gather from the West,
With the patriarchs of old,
And the ransomed shall return
To the kingdoms of the blest
With their harps and crowns of gold.
There's a cry from Macedonia, &c.

O how beautiful their feet upon the mountains
The tidings of peace who bring, Who bring,
To the nations of the earth who sit in dark-
ness,
And tell them of Zion's king;
Then ye heralds of the cross be up and doing,
Go work in your master's field, Away!
Sound the trumpet, sound the trumpet of sal-
vation,
The Lord is your strength and shield.
CHOR.—Let the distant isles be glad,
Let them hail the Saviour's birth,
And the news of pardon, free,
Till the knowledge of the truth,
Shall extend to all the earth,
As the waters o'er the sea.
There's a cry from Macedonia, &c.

Ye have listed in the army of the faithful
Like heroes the battle fight, Away! [you,
There are foes on every hand that will assail
Then gird on your armor bright; [you,
With the banner of the cross unfurled before
The sword of the spirit wield, Away!
Ye shall conquer through His mercy who
hath loved you,
The Lord is your strength and shield.
CHOR.—Ye are marching to the land
Where the saints in glory stand,
And the just for joy shall sing,
Ye by faith may bring it nigh;
Ye shall reach it bye and bye,
And your shouts of triumph ring.
There's a cry from Macedonia, &c.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Feb. 5.]

A Haunted House.

Witchcraft and Sorcery Redivivius.—Spirits of Evil on the Rampage.—A Mysterious and Inexplicable Affair.

Readers of newspapers are seldom called upon to peruse detailed accounts of supernatural occurrences. Superstition went out as the printing press came in, and yet we have a plain, circumstantial account of a seemingly supernatural affair to lay before the readers of *The Inquirer* this morning. We say seemingly, because we believe that there is some trickery in the case, though thus far it has baffled detection.

In South Fifth street, in the old District of Southwark, stands an unpretending three story brick house; the front apartment of the first floor is used as a dry goods store; and the remainder of the building is occupied as the dwelling place of the proprietor of the store and his family. These people have lived in this house for the past ten years, and have found it a comfortable residence until last Thursday evening, when their troubles began.

Three young ladies of the family, after having retired for the night in their usual apartment, the third story front room, were awakened by a clattering on the floor, and on rising to ascertain the cause of the noise they found that their combs, brushes, head-dresses, &c., had been thrown upon the floor; they replaced them on the top of the bureau and again retired, and again the articles were thrown upon the floor. They arose a second time, somewhat alarmed. To heighten their trepidation, a looking glass jumped from the wall into a corner of the room, and was shivered to pieces. They awoke their father, and he came up stairs to be astonished by the mantle ornaments jumping from their accustomed positions and waltzing around the floor. There were strange knockings in the ceiling and walls. There was no more sleep for the family that night.

With daylight they became calm, but while the lady of the house was placing the breakfast dishes, a saucer sprang from the table, flew against the wall, and was broken into a dozen fragments. The members of the household, who are not over nervous, partook of their morning meal, and commenced the business of the day.

On Friday night the annoyances began again; doors flew open with great violence, an ivory ornament jumped from a table through a pane of glass, and clattered on the pavement below. The mantle ornaments again became erratic, and chased over the floor; pictures became loosed from their fastenings, and flew across the rooms with remarkable velocity, at times dashing the glass to pieces, and damaging the frames, and in other instances sustaining no damage from their transit and sudden stoppage.

Not liking to have the ornamental furniture destroyed, the pictures and mirrors were unhung, and placed upon the floor. But this did not deprive them of their powers of locomotion, One large looking glass took a zig zag flight across a room, brought up against an opposing wall, and was smashed out of all the semblance of a respectable reflector. It was a night of horror to the afflicted inmates of the haunted three story brick. Next morning their plates jumped from the dresser, and dashed themselves to atoms against floor, walls and ceiling. The morning meal had to be partaken from the laps of the haunted people. During Friday they removed all their pictures, looking glasses and valuable mantel ornaments to the house of a neighbor, where they still remain.

The master and mistress of the family being communicants of the Baptist Church, imparted the circumstances of their strange visitation to their Pastor, and on Saturday evening that gentleman, accompanied by another clergyman, went to the haunted dwelling to pass the night. With one of these clerical gentlemen we had a protracted interview. He is a very clear-minded scholar, has received a collegiate training, and during his studies paid considerable attention to the seeming phenomena of natural philosophy. He assures us that he entered the haunted dwelling with the belief that the inmates were the dupes of trickery, and he left the house yesterday morning perplexed in the extreme.

Soon after he entered the parlor a hymn book was projected from a table and thrown with violence against the door. With his own hands he picked up the book and replaced it; before his eyes the volume was seized by an invisible force, and for a second time thrown across the room, and a testament sent to keep it company. Again the books were replaced, and again sent whirling around the room, at times making the entire circuit of the apartment, then they would fly of at a full stop violently against the walls. Bibles, testaments and hymn books were endowed with strange powers of volition during several hours of Saturday night.

Both the clergyman present did their best to discover some trick by which the inanimate objects were made to circumnavigate rooms in so mysterious a manner, but in vain; they could discover no clue to the mystic movements.

Many other mysterious manifestations took place on Saturday evening; a writing slate was projected against the ceiling and broken to atoms; the model of a boat was sent sailing throgh the air, and finished the aerial voyage by a violent butt against the wall. The well known picture of the late President Lincoln and his son Tad, was taken from a nail on the wall, by the unseen force, sent diagonally across the room with great swiftness, and dashed against an opposite wall with such force as to break the glass, crushing the pictures into minute pieces. Over this picture hung a green baize bag, such as legal men carry; the picture, although hanging under the strings of the bag, was removed as stated while the bag itself was undisturbed. A young gentleman present who expressed himself an unbeliever in supernatural phenomena, was roughly jostled by strong, though invisible hands. The violent manifestations continued for about three hours when they ceased.

Yesterday morning they began again. A servant of the family while cleansing the dishes, had a tumbler fly up from the wash pan and strike her violently in the forehead, leaving an ugly mark in the shape of a flesh wound The keys flew from out the locks of the doors; the few remaining dishes threw violent somersaults from shelves to floor. A last attempt was made to set the table yesterday for the Sunday dinner in vain; the plates jumped off the table and went to atoms against floor and ceiling, so the hapless family ate their Sabbatical dinner from their laps.

A daughter of the family, on her return from church yesterday, on entering the parlor, had her bible torn from her hands with such force as to tear the covers entirely off.

Even the bread became endowed with life, and went spinning over the table in the most eccentric manner. During yesterday afternoon there was comparative quiet; there were rumbling noises, but no movements of inanimate objects. Our reporters visited the house during the afternoon; they heard the strange, unaccountable noises but saw nothing in transition through the air. Broken dishes, shattered mirrors, damaged books, and the absence of all ornamental furniture bore ample evidence of the strange annoyance to which the dwelling was subjected.

Several Spiritualists have visited the house and expressed themselves confident that evils spirits were at work, though who invoked their power they were unable to tell. None of the mediums seemed to have sufficient power to lay the disturbing spirits beneath the waves of the Red Sea.

By the urgent requests of the family we suppress the number of the haunted house, as it would become uncomfortably crowded with curious visitors. The facts are substantially as above stated. The pastor of the church to which the annoyed family belong passed last night in the haunted house. One of the *attaches* of *The Inquirer* shared his vigils. The family in this house are all opposed to the dogmas of spiritualism, are communicants of the Baptist Church, and bear a high character for Christian integrity and rectitude.

The only theory advanced thus far by the superstitious to account for the outbreak of these mysterious manifestations is that they are caused by a lady who boarded in the family for some months, and left the house on rather ill terms with its inmates. This woman is reputed to be a spiritualist, and it is said by some that she has conjured the evil spirits into the house. Those in the immediate neighborhood who profess spiritualism are considerable exercised over these manifestations.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Feb. 6.]

The house in question was the centre of attraction all day. From an early hour in the morning until late at night the street opposite the said house was nearly impassable from the crowds of persons of all ages and sexes that congregated in front of the same. The family, in addition to the distress they appeared to be in at the advent of a supposed departed spirit in their midst, were literally run down all day with visitors who managed to get a clue to the location of the premises. The excitement was so great that High Constable Clark and a posse of police were on duty in front of the dwelling, in order to keep the premises clear of the crowd who clamored for admission.

Our reporter paid another visit to the house yesterday, and found that additional pranks had been committed by the so called spirit than those mentioned in the statement published yesterday. They were very much of the same character, however, as the previous diabolries of his ghostship; and consisted in a knocking around of things generally, and a disposition to ignore entirely the maxim that "order is heaven's first law." The spirit (?) seemed to display a partiality during Sunday night and yesterday for the front third story bed room, the sitting room, on the first floor, and the basement kitchen, and let all the other rooms in the house severely alone.

Our reporter was extremely anxious of *seeing* something in *propria personæ* and obtaining some tangible evidence that there "are more things twixt heaven and earth than are dreamed of in his philosophy," and how he succeeded shall appear. He entered the house about dinner time yesterday, and asked if the family had been to dinner. He was anxious on this point as the spirits had previously displayed a bad habit of knocking the crockery off the table whenever the family sat down to a meal.

He was informed that several attempts had been made to set the table, but the dinner plates, &c., possessed such a *penchant* for flying off the table that it was deemed expedient to keep what China ware remained, in the cupboard. Our reporter being extremely desirous of witnessing a "dance of dinner plates," urged the lady of the house to set the table again, and held himself responsible for the payment of all damage for the dinner set. The table was accordingly spread, and a few plates and glasses placed thereon, but after waiting some time for developments, his ghostship appeared to be in a contrary mood, for "the thing wouldn't go off," so the family saved their crockery, and our reporter his cash.

About this time a young man, an acquaintance of the family, proceeded up to the third story front room, followed by our Reporter, in order to observe the status of things. It was found that a number of books, which had a short time previous been carefully piled on a bureau, had been displaced, and strewn about the room in all directions, but no person happened to witness the said books in transit, and the spirit had all the fun to himself.

Shortly afterwards, while several of the family and our reporter were seated in the kitchen, waiting for developments, a heavy crash was heard up stairs, accompanied with the violent screams of two or three young ladies. Here was something, thought our reporter. Up stairs everybody ran and met the screaming young ladies running down, with unutterable horror depicted on their countenances.

The front third story room was entered again, and it was found that a large washstand, containing washbasin and various other articles, had been thrown violently to the floor, and the basin broken into a dozen pieces. The young ladies stated, as soon as they recovered from their apparent fright, that the washstand was upset before their own eyes.

Our reporter was still without any ocular demonstration, and sadly wanted to be enlightened in that respect. He was told that if he felt disposed to enter either of the haunted rooms alone, and quietly take a seat, he would be almost sure to see some physical manifestations, as in each case where parties had done so they had seen enough to make them beat a hasty retreat. At the risk of getting his "head punched" he took the hint and proceeded to the kitchen in the basement, where an old gentleman had seen enough to convince *him*, a short time before, and who left in haste for more congenial quarters.

Our reporter took a seat in the room all alone, in the confident expectation of seeing or feeling something not accomplished by mortal agency, but he was disappointed, for the spirit didn't come to him. About this time a large number of spectators, shaking and talking mediums, &c., began to arrive, to investigate the phenomena in their own pleasant style, and after witnessing their mummeries for some time our reporter left.

Electricity.

DR. BREWSTER HAS OPENED an office in Huntingdon, Pa., and has cured, and further pledges himself to cure a class of diseases acknowledged to be incurable by any known process of medication, diseases that never have, nor never can be controlled, only by his mode of applying the various modifications of Electricity.

The Doctor does not wish to convey the impression that he cures all diseases in all conditions; he does not wish to shock the sense of the public by asserting that he can cure pulmonary consumption after the lungs are half decayed, but he pledges himself to cure every case of pulmonary consumption in the early and middle stage, and every other disease where a sufficient amount of vitality remains for reaction.

Electricity is always safe in the hands of an experienced operator. The currents are perfectly under control, and can be regulated to suit the delicate nerves of a child without any unpleasant sensation.

All those who have long suffered from painful and obstinate diseases!

All those who have been given up by other Physicians!

All those who have been dismissed as incurable from hospitals!

ARE INVITED TO CALL.

Electricity, unlike Medicine, is capable of producing all the changes necessary to cure any disease, when applied from proper polarities. The following are among the diseases our system of practice has proved especially successful in curing.

Diseases Cured by Electropathy.

Amaurosis; Aphony, loss of voice, &c.; Asthma; Ague Chills, fever and ague; Atrophy; nervous consumption; Atony of the stomach, Amenorrhœa, suppressed menses; All mercurial diseases; Bites of poisonous insects or animals; Bronchitis; stone or gravel in Bladder; Consumption; Chlorosis, green sickness: Concussion of brain; Contraction of chest; stricture of limbs, Cholic, from different causes; Cramps or spasms, chronic or acute; Congestive diseases of all kinds, Corea; St. Vitus dance; Coldness of feet and hands; Cancers, in certain stages; Copper colored cuticle, or blotches; Catarrh; Diptheria; Deformed limbs straitened, Deafness, from paralysis of accoustic nerve; Dizziness or drowsiness; Dropsy; Diabetes; Dyspepsia, in all its forms; Dismenorrhœa; painful menstruation; Difficult respiration; Enlargement of joints; Earache; Epilepsy, falling sickness; Fits, from different causes; Gastrition, irritation of the stomach; Gout; Goitre or swelled neck; Glandular swellings; Hemiplegia; Hemorrhage, from different causes; Hysteria, irritable spine, &c.; sick or nervous Headache; Insanity; Inflamed or sore eyes; Incontinence of urine; torpid state of Liver; Lungs, hemorrhage of, congestion of, &c.; Lockjaw; Liver, enlargement of; Leuchorrhea; flour albus; whites; Mental depression; Muscular contraction; Menstruation, derangement in; Monomania; Milkleg; Numbness, from injuries or otherwise; Neuralgia; Nocturnal emissions; Old sores, indolent ulcers; Ozena, in some of its forms: Paraplegia; Palsy, numb or shaking, Paralysis, in whatever part; Poisoning; Palpitation of the heart; Prostration from various causes; Prolapsus uteri, &c., Prolapsus ani, or piles; excessive Perspiration; suspended Perspiration; Pulmonary apoplexy; Rush of Blood to the head; Rheumatism, acute or chronic; Restlessness; Swelled Tonsils; Sore Throat, from any cause; Salt rheum; Scrofula; Spinal diseases, curvature, &c.; Ovarian Tumors; &c.; Tremens, delirium, or at death, Tetanus, or lockjaw, Uterine misplacements, Uterine weakness; Weak Eyes, &c.; White swellings.

WM. BREWSTER, M. D.,
oct 4,1865 Huntingdon, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY

OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILE

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,

under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.

May 17, 1865-tf.

A. W. BENEDICT. J. SEWELL STEWART. P. M. LYTLE.

THE firm of Benedict & Stewart has been changed to

BENEDICT, STEWART & LYTLE,

under which name they will hereafter practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They will also give careful attention to the collection of military and other Claims against the State or Government.

Office formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House. feb6,1866

K. A. LOVELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

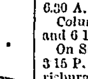
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Prompt and careful attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

OFFICE—In the brick row, nearly opposite the Court House. no8-6m*

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

E. O. & G. W. COLDER.



HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

Alexandria, Jan. 13. 1865-tf.

Exchange Hotel,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,

Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg.

TERMS LIBERAL.

may3, 1865-1y.

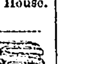
THE JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

HENRY SMITH, Proprietor.

Huntingdon, Aug. 23, 1865.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

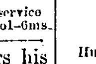


DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE,



DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 13, 1864.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office opposite Jackson House, offers his service to citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. nol-6ms

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

C. LONG & CO., Dealers in Candies, Nuts, Family Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

HENRY STROUSE & CO., Marklesburg, Pa., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

LEOPOLD BLOOM, Huntingdon, Pa, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

Z. YENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

SIMON COHN, Coffee Run, Dealer in Dress Goods, Groceries, Wood and Willow Ware.

J. B. SHONTZ & BRO., Marklesburg, Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Jewelry, &c.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO., Dealers in Books and Stationery, Huntingdon, Pa.

DONNELL & KLINE, PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. WM. BREWSTER, Huntingdon. [Cures by Electropathy.]

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

HENRY M'MANIGALL, Proprietor of Livery stable, Washington street, Huntingdon.

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

S. SHOEMAKER, Agent for the Magic Star Liniment, Huntingdon, Pa.

A. P BRUMBAUGH, Agent for the Victor Cane Mill, &c., James Creek, Hunt. co., Pa

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

BILL POSTER. The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office.
Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles, Belt Ribbon and Buckles, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, Frillings, &c., at
S. E. HENRY & CO.

LOVERING'S AND SUNLIGHT Syrup, New Orleans, Porto Rico Molasses, Coffee, Sugars, Teas, &c. at S. E. HENRY & CO.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS, Ticking, Linseys, Checks, bleached and brown canton Flannels, miner's Plaid, Wool Flannels. &c., &c., at
S. E. HENRY & CO'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

GO TO S. E. HENRY & CO'S for good Cloths, cassimeres, satinettes, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Velvet Cord, &c.

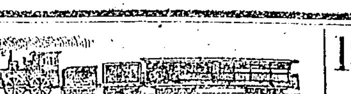
GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs,

For sale cheap at the Clothing Store of
oc24 LEOPOLD BLOOM.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

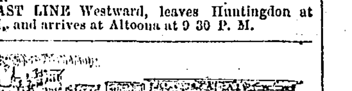
WESTWARD.					EASTWARD		
MAIL.	PG. & ERIE MAIL.	EMIGRANT TRAIN.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	CINCINNATI EXPRESS	DAY EXP'SS	MAIL TRAIN
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 25	4 13	11 58	......	N. Hamilton,	4 39	......	8 54
5 33	4 21	12 08	......	Mt. Union,	4 30	9 53	8 45
5 42	4 30	12 18	......	Mapleton,	4 22	......	8 37
5 52	4 39	12 29	......	Mill Creek,	4 13	9 37	8 28
6 09	4 54	12 48	6 46	Huntingdon,	4 00	9 24	8 15
6 25	5 09	1 08	......	Petersburg,	3 42	9 08	7 55
6 33	5 17	1 20	......	Barree,	3 34	......	7 49
6 41	5 27	1 32	......	SpruceCreek,	3 27	8 56	7 42
6 59	......	1 53	......	Birmingham,	3 10	......	7 25
7 10	5 55	2 05	7 35	Tyrone,	2 58	8 33	7 13
7 25	6 06	2 20	......	Tipton,	2 48	......	7 03
7 31	6 13	2 28	......	Fostoria,	2 42	......	6 57
7 36	6 18	2 35	......	Bell's Mills,	2 37	8 12	6 52
8 00	6 40	3 00	8 10	Altoona,	2 20	7 55	6 35
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 30 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 49 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 40 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 18 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 08 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 30 P. M.



READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 27, 1865.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 7,25 and 9 05 A. M., and 1 45 and 9,00 P. M., arriving at New York 5,40 and 10 00 A. M., and 3 40 and 10 35 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 and 9 05 a. m. trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 7 25 A. M., and 1 45 and 9 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and all way stations; the 9 P M train making no close connection for Pottsville nor Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4 P M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8 40 A. M., and 2 55 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 11,45 a m, Tamaqua at 7.35 A. M., and 1.40 P. M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 6,45 a m.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4,30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 10 a m., and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 8 00 A. M., Tamaqua 8 A. M., Harrisburg 9 05 A. M., and Reading at 1 00 a. m., for Harrisburg. and 10,52 a m., for New York.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

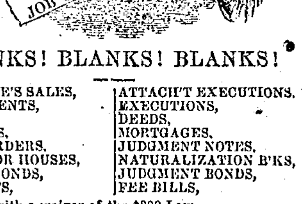
G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, Nov. 27, 1865. *General Superintendent.*

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.		STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS.	
ACCOMM. P. M.	EXPRESS A. M.		ACCOMM P. M.	EXPRESS P. M.
LE 4 15	LE 8 10	Huntingdon,	AR 11 39	AR 5 45
4 35	8 30	McConnellstown,	11 19	5 24
4 43	8 38	Pleasant Grove,	11 11	5 16
5 00	8 54	Marklesburg,	10 55	5 00
5 10	9 10	Coffee Run,	10 39	4 45
5 24	9 18	Rough & Ready,	10 31	4 36
5 36	9 30	Cove,	10 19	4 24
5 40	9 34	Fisher's Summit,	10 15	4 20
AR 5 55	AR 9 49 LE 10 00	Saxton,	LE 10 00	LE 4 05 AR 3 55
	10 20	Riddlesburg,		3 35
	10 28	Hopewell,		3 27
	10 40	Piper's Run,		3 09
	11 18	Hamilton,		2 47
	11 31	Bloody Run,		2 34
	AR 11 35	Mount Dallas,		LE 2 30
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.				
	LE 10 05	Saxton,		3 10
	10 20	Coalmont,		3 35
	10 25	Crawford,		3 25
	AR 10 35	Dudley,		3 20
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Nov. 13, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.



BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly at short notice, and on good Paper.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received
At LEWIS' Book Store.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Lat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE GREAT MEDICINE!

M'Entyre's INDIAN COMPOUND.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, 50 CTS., and $1,00

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN,

DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

1866. 1866.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon oct 17, '65.]

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

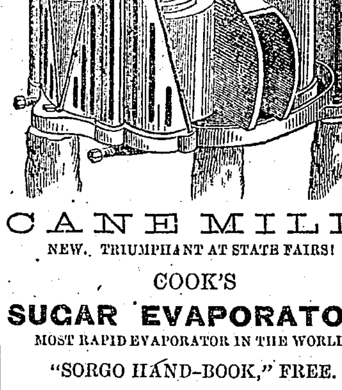
COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN,

oct. 17 '65.,

1866. 1866.

THE "VICTOR"



CANE MILL.

NEW. TRIUMPHANT AT STATE FAIRS!

COOK'S

SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD!

"SORGO HAND-BOOK," FREE.

CANE SEED, by the lb or bushel, FOR SALE AT COST!

Prince & Co's New *AUTOMATIC ORGANS!* The greatest triumph of the age!
New style MELODEONS, with improvements.
Grover & Baker's FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Send for Circulars, &c. Free.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Sole Agent,
au9-6m James Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.

1866. THE 1866.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

MUSIC STORE.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one door west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

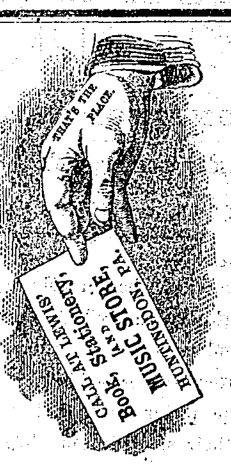
Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
se27 One door west of Lewis' Book Store

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed on envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE



"QUICK SALES

AND

SMALL PROFITS

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1866,
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's. Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

MUSIC BOOKS

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOWE'S SONGS OF IRELAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Hibernia's Songs and Ballads, including 50 of Moore's Irish Melodies, Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00

HOWE'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Caledonia's Songs and Ballads, including Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00.

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